

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920

NO. 22

PALMER Forced Draft Burner System

The Most Modern and Economical Coal Fuel Burning System Made—Soon Pays For Itself out of Saving of Coal

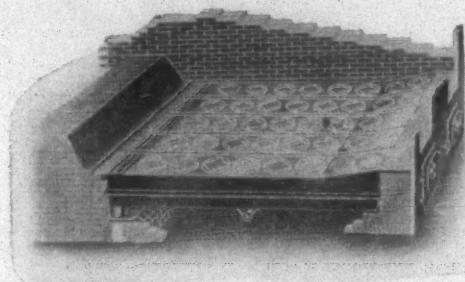


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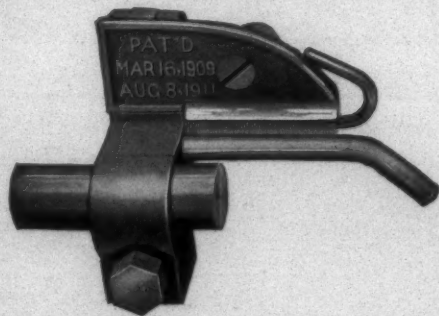
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Nocomis Cotton Mills.....	Lexington, N. C.	White-Williamson Co.....	Saxapahaw, N. C.	American Warehouse Mills.....	Spray, N. C.
Edna Cotton Mills.....	Reidsville, N. C.	Limestone Cotton Mills.....	Gaffney, S. C.	Belwill Cotton Mills.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Oneida Cotton Mills.....	Graham, N. C.	Jackson Cotton Mills.....	Iva, S. C.	Delgado Cotton Mills.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Carolina Cotton Mills.....	Burlington, N. C.	Covington Cotton Mills.....	Covington, Ga.	Independent Ice Co.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Belmont Cotton Mills.....	Graham, N. C.	Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	Pacolet, S. C.	Virginia Cotton Mills.....	Svepsonville, N. C.
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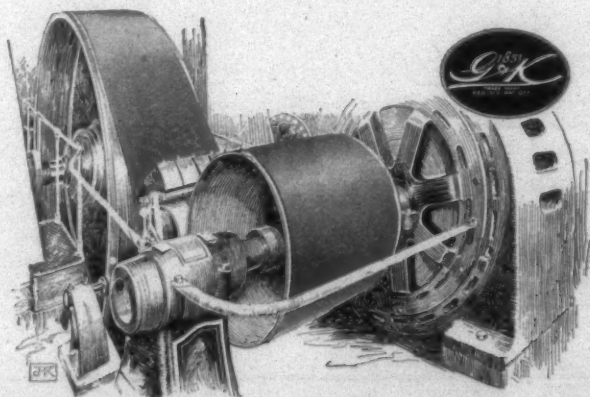
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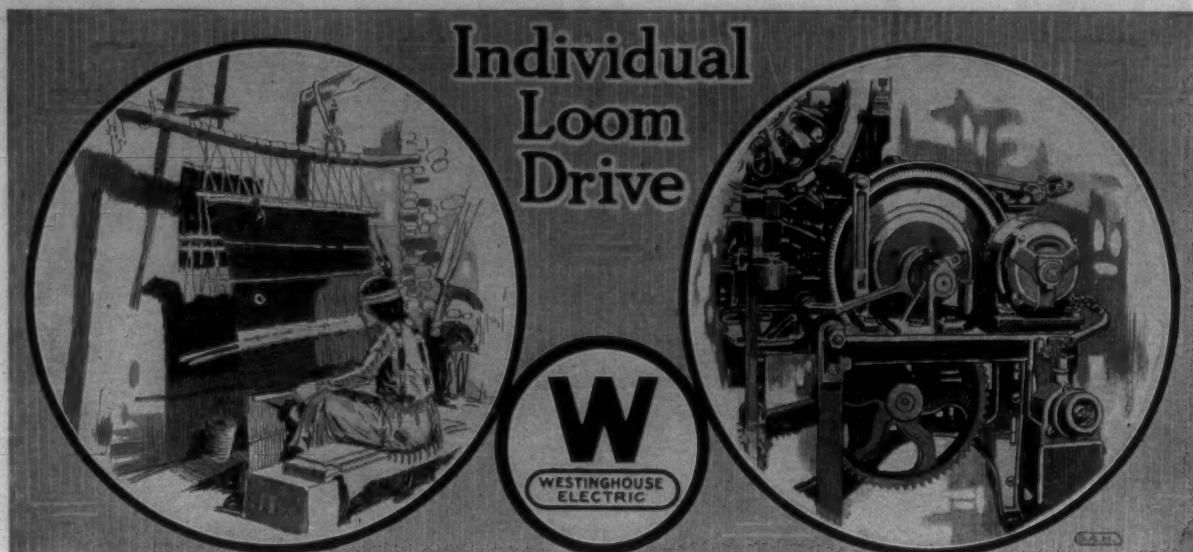
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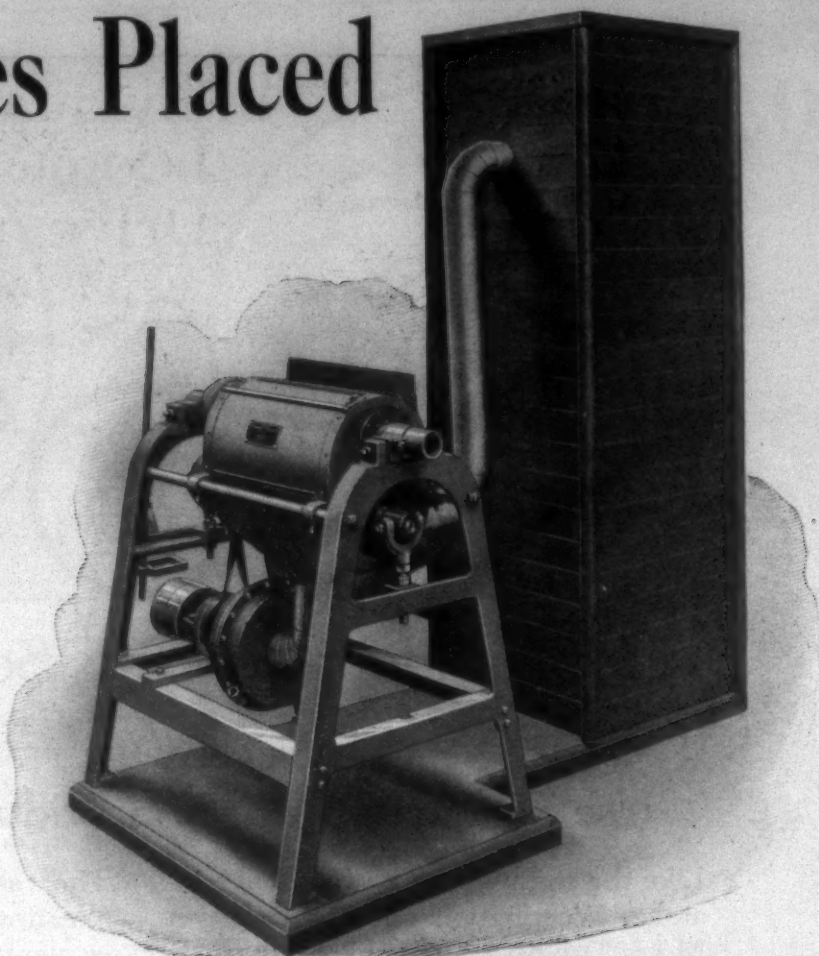
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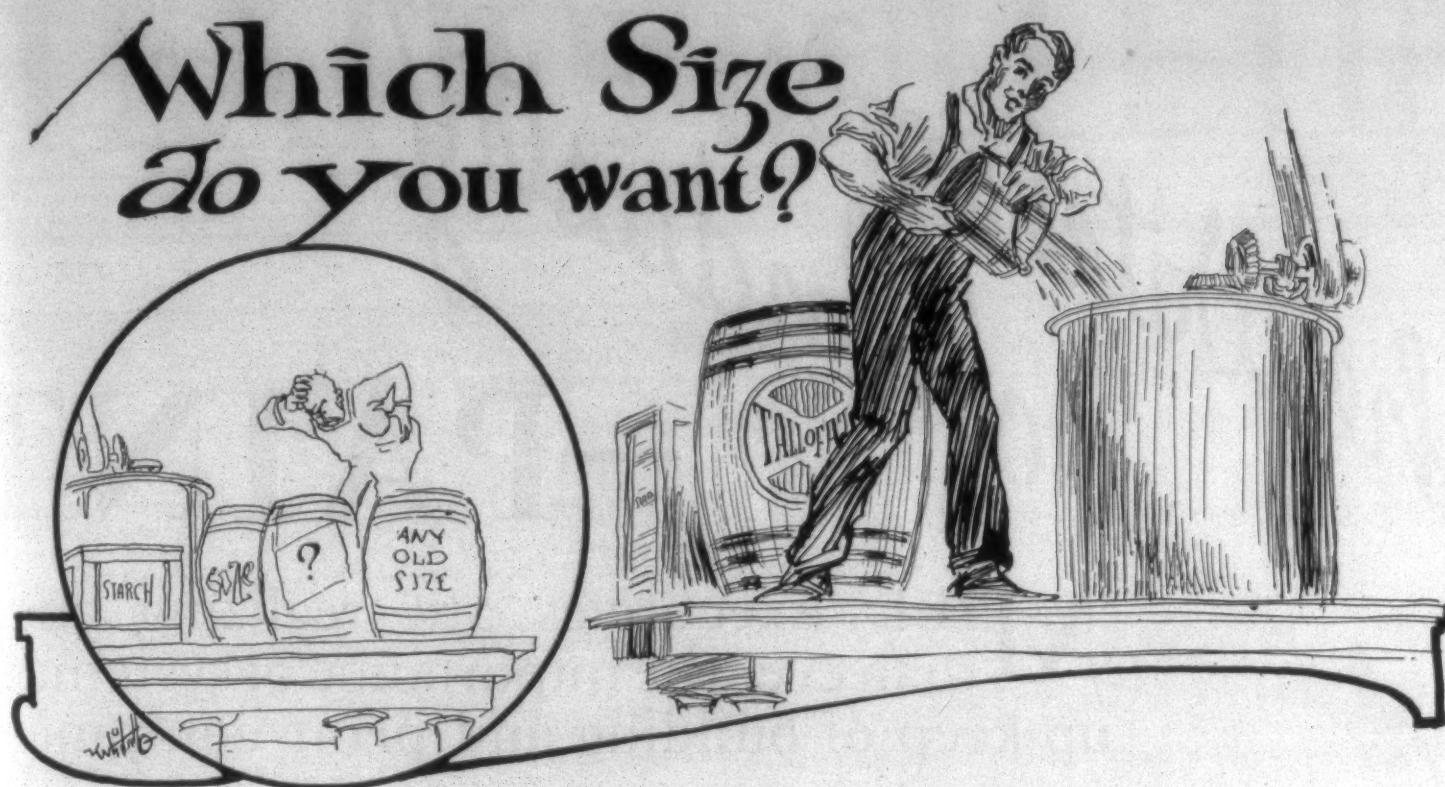
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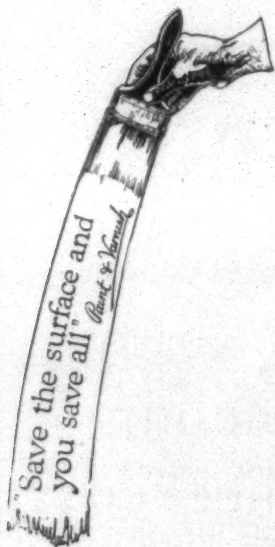
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VOL. XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920

NO. 22

Need Increased Production in Textiles

Taking an optimistic view of conditions in the textile industry today, Raymond H. Storm of Converse & Company, delivered an interesting talk at the meeting of the Jobbers Association of Dress Fabric Buyers in New York last week. Mr. Storm said in part:

For some months we have all heard the general question of the high cost of living and particularly the matter of textiles values discussed. "What goes up must come down" has been the substance of these discussions.

Considerable readjustment of textile prices has taken place. Silk fabrics are still considered to be primarily in the luxury class, and in view of that and the fact that silk values had risen in greater proportion than other textiles it is only natural that silk should have been the first to be hit. Woolen goods then came in for its fall. While not generally considered to be in the luxury class, nevertheless viewed from the right light—a worldwide viewpoint—woolen fabrics are almost as non-essential as silk. It is estimated that of the clothing actually worn throughout the universe, nine-tenths of the raw material is cotton, and the popularity of cotton goods is constantly increasing. For instance, in China and Japan alone the consumption of cotton goods has doubled in seven years.

Washington has been trying its level best with propaganda—perhaps every candidate from a city alderman to President of the United States will be promising to cut the cost of living if he is elected. Many promises will undoubtedly be made to the public between now and November.

Supply and demand alone is the answer to that problem. Will the great mass produce more and spend less? Our wholesale market today is practically without activity. Prices have dropped from the high mark anywhere from 20 to 60 per cent—such fabrics as competed with cheap silks having suffered the most. But remember that the place to measure distribution is at the point of consumption and not at the point of ownership or production. You men are in close touch with the retailers. Are they doing business?

Production must necessarily always come ahead of distribution. As far as the output of cotton goods

is concerned, the world is no better off than it was ten years ago." That is the startling statement of A. K. Garide, statistician for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and this statement will be accepted by studying his figures.

The textile industry especially is suffering in the matter of production. In order to keep up to the normal growth it is estimated production should be at least 30 per cent larger than in 1913. No such output has been obtained. Shorter hours in the cotton mills of the world have reduced the working spindleage by more than 18,000,000 spindles. The individual inefficiency of the operative has further curtailed the output in all industries. Factories of New York State are employing 20 per cent more workers than in 1913, but without a corresponding increase in production. The railroads, for example, today employ about 15 per cent more men than in 1913, yet the net ton-mile of traffic is 1 per cent less than in 1913. This all means higher producing costs.

While many industries expanded tremendously during the war, the textile industry practically stood still so far as increased facilities are concerned. This is true not only of the United States but of the world's spindleage. It has been estimated by one authority that the world will require 77,000,000 new spindles each year this means approximately a 34 per cent greater production by the machine shops of the world than they were able to turn out from 1900 to 1910—the most prosperous era of cotton manufacturing in the history of our business.

Who is there today that carries any real stock of cotton textiles? How many of you men have actually on hand a normal carry? Isn't it true that there is no stock of merchandise except that in the hands of the railroads? Normally there may be tied up a thirty days' supply, but do you honestly believe it exceeds sixty days' today? And every week conditions are improving—you are getting more money freed every day and the f. o. b. basis of doing business is bound to be a big, helpful factor to you all.

"The crops are more promising than earlier in the season, which means that the buying power of the agricultural maintained. Nearly one-third of the people in the United States live on farms, while twenty

million more live in towns of less than 2,600 people; in other words, over half of our population—and they are producing more than eighteen billion dollars' worth of food-stuffs alone. Think of the purchasing power of the rural districts alone.

There is in circulation over twice as much money as in pre-war days, whereas in most cases output has decreased. Isn't it quite natural that high prices should result? One family out of every five or six paid an income tax to Uncle Sam. That's a sign of prosperity and stability.

Profiteering has not been responsible for our troubles. It is an effect and not a cause of our present condition. The great cause has been the enormous increase in the world's money and substitutes for money.

The past year was characterized quite as much by active trade and speculation as by underproduction. Every day we hear comparisons of the present day with the 1906-07 period. The quantity of commodities produced in 1906 and 1907 reached record figures. With this respect that period and this year decidedly differ.

There appears still to be a sufficient margin of expansion in the federal reserve banks to insure necessary accommodations, and this fact certainly differentiates the present situation from that which obtained at the end of 1906. Under the present system \$1 in the cash reserves of the federal reserve bank would provide the basis of about \$11 in loans of member banks.

It seems to me that the fundamental conditions are good and that practically the big bearish element is the psychological condition now existing. Experience has taught us that mankind would rather think in groove than at large and at random. The former is easier and the result more likely to be along the lines of popular ideals. It has had a big effect; how long can it run in face of the other and bigger elements we have discussed? Don't forget the liquidation that has already taken place. If production and stocks are moderate, as they appear to be, any further decline of prices and business activity will be, relatively, not very serious. Many lines of gray cloth are today offered at less than a normal manufacturing profit; some at what might be considered

cost. Goods will not be made at or below cost for any length of time. Any further liquidation that may recur probably will not be very drastic and the recovery will be rapid.

You cannot hope to sell only at the top or buy only at the bottom. It is our average that counts. It looks to me that now is the time to buy at least 25 per cent of your estimated requirements, cover on another like amount after you get home and be ready to cover on more of the balance during September and October at the latest.

I say this not because I believe that those very high prices are going to again be in vogue. I look for a fairly stable level of prices in spite of good demand. The difficulty is going to be in obtaining delivery of the goods you prefer to carry. I believe every effort is going to be made to hold values on a conservative basis in spite of demand by being satisfied with less profit right along the line.

This is a time to purchase on merit—on willing to concede a profit—refuse to buy on an unfair basis. There are real bargains and genuine values being offered today without many buyers. Optimism will soon displace this business pessimism now existing. Wait if you will, but not too long. At least try to buy today at values you think will obtain thirty to sixty days from now. But be reasonable in your estimate. Don't try to press the seller too far. You all did that early last year.

Let us work together for our mutual advantage. I'm a bull on American industry, and especially American textiles. Our hope of success in any competition that may arise rests not on the weakness of others but on the organized efficiency, intelligence, truthworthiness and broad vision of American business men.

New Arnold-Hoffman Representative.

W. G. Shull recently resigned his position with the Barber-Colman & Co., of Rockford, Ill. to accept a position with Arnold-Hoffman Co. of Providence, R. I. Mr. Shull will have his headquarters at Greenville, S. C. and work under R. E. Buck, manager of the Southern office at Charlotte, N. C.

Loom-Picker Check

Walter W. Hestley, Greensboro, North Carolina, has invented a new loom picker-stick check, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a loom picker stick check device, and more particularly to the class of tensioned manually adjustable picker stick checks for use in looms.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a check device of this character, wherein the same is mounted beneath the lay of a loom at the point of the shuttle box therein, so as to be disposed relative to the movable picker stick to retard the movement of said stick in one direction, the check device being of novel construction to permit manual adjustment thereof for the taking up of wear thereon or increase or decrease the checking action thereof upon the picker stick.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a check device of this character, wherein the same is constructed to eliminate the use of leather or other like material, as is commonly employed in looms for the checking of the picker stick, thereby avoiding the frequent replacement of the leather check and repairs thereto as is usual in the use thereof.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a check device of this character, wherein the same can be readily arranged upon various styles of looms employing picker sticks for imparting motion to the shuttle in the process of weaving and will automatically operate to check the picker stick, as the said check is at all times under tension and is disposed relative to the path of movement of the picker stick to act directly thereon for checking purposes.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a check device of this character, wherein the checking arm or member is supported for adjustment to vary the checking action thereof and the same is supported beneath the lay upon the fastener securing the shuttle box thereto, thereby avoiding the necessity of changing the construction of the loom or requiring any alterations thereto for the attachment of the check device upon its lay.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a check device of this character, which is extremely simple in construction, thoroughly reliable and efficient in its purpose, readily and easily adjusted, capable of being applied to a loom without requiring skilled labor and also inexpensive to manufacture and install.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will hereinafter be fully described,

illustrated in the accompanying drawing and pointed out in the claim hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of the lay and shuttle box of a loom, showing the shuttle therein and a shuttle check, with the picker stick check constructed in accordance with the invention, applied to the under side of the lay for checking action on the picker stick.

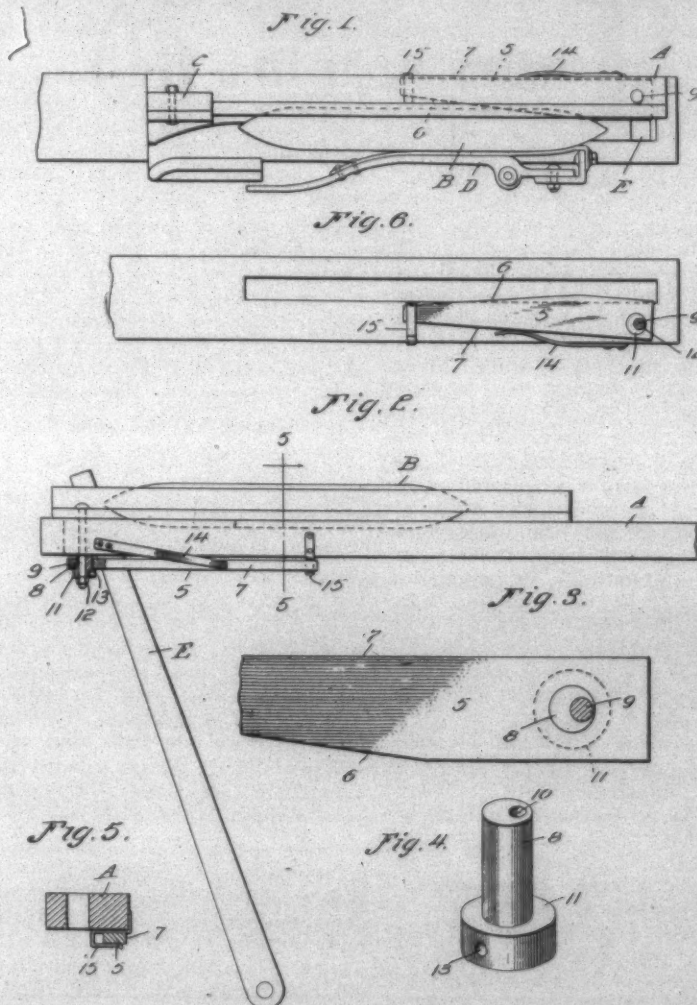
The picker stick, in accordance with the present invention, comprises a checking arm 5, preferably made from hard wood, although the

eccentrically formed in the eccentric sleeve 8, which is provided with an annular external flange or enlarged hub 11 at one end thereof for a purpose presently described.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary elevation of the parts being reversed with respect to their position shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary plan view of the checking arm, showing in detail the adjusting eccentric, the pivot bolt or fastener being in sections.

Fig. 5 is fragmentary sectional view on the line 5-5 of Fig. 2.



same may be made from any other material if found desirable and is of the required length, having formed on its longer side diagonally disposed checking surface 6, relative to the opposite straight longer edge 7, the arm near one end being formed with a suitable hole for accommodating an adjustable eccentric. The adjustable eccentric comprises an eccentric sleeve 8 adapted to snugly fit in the hole near one end of the arm 5 and is mounted upon a bolt 9, which is passed through the lay A and secures the shuttle box C thereon, the bolt being passed through the longitudinal opening 10

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary bottom plan view.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts through the several views in the drawing.

Referring to the drawing in detail, A designates generally a portion of the lay of a loom, which is constructed with the race, as usual, for the shuttle B, the same being of ordinary well-known construction and upon the lay is located the shuttle box C having mounted at one side thereof a shuttle check D of an approved type for the shuttle when received in the shuttle box C at the limit of its movement in the

race upon the lay. Working through the shuttle box C and active upon the shuttle B is the usual picker stick E, the same being operated in the ordinary well-known manner and is adapted for movement in a suitable slot through the shuttle box for imparting motion to the shuttle in the operation of the loom.

The checking arm 5 is disposed longitudinally of the lay at the underside thereof beneath the shuttle box C and is pivotally supported for swinging movement upon the eccentric sleeve 8, which is carried upon the bolt 9, passed through the lay A and connecting the shuttle box thereto, the hub or flange end 11 of the eccentric sleeve 8 being located next to the nut 12 upon the bolt 9, so as to provide a turn-table for the checking arm 5 as said flange or hub 11 serves as a shoulder portion for movably supporting the arm 5 to permit the same to move inwardly toward the path of movement of the picker stick E, whereby the diagonal checking surface 6 of the said arm will contact with the picker stick when moved for actuating the shuttle B and thereby checking the picker stick on movement thereof in one direction.

The flange or hub 11 of the eccentric sleeve 8 has formed therein a socket 13 for accommodating a spanner to permit the manual adjustment of the eccentric sleeve 8 to shift the arm 5 the required distance toward or away from the slot accommodating the picker stick E in the lay A of the loom, so as to vary the checking action of the arm 5 upon said picker stick.

Secured to the side of the lay A upon which the checking arm 5 is mounted is a bowed leaf spring 14, the same being secured at one end while its opposite end is free and plays against the straight longer edge 7 of the arm 5 to tension the latter and constantly move it inwardly in the path of movement of the picker stick E so as to check the movement thereof when active upon the shuttle B to advance the same in the race on the lay A of the loom.

The spring 14 constantly maintains a tension upon the arm 5 to assure the checking of the picker stick in its movement in one direction and to hold the said arm 5 in operative relation to the picker stick, the adjustable eccentric being manually operated to move the arm for the taking up of wear upon said arm or the picker sticks, as commonly employed in looms, thereby eliminating the use of leather as a check and also minimize repairs incident to the use of such leather checks.

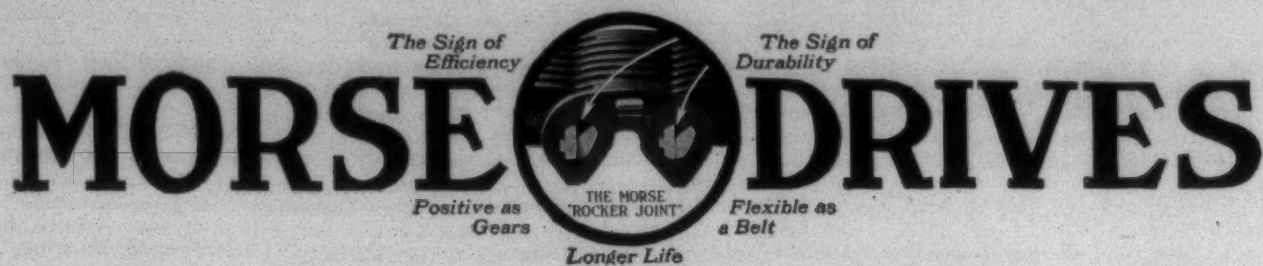
Mounted near the free end of the check arm 5 and suitably fastened to the lay A is a guide bracket 15 in which the free end portion of said arm works and this bracket serves

(Continued on Page 36.)

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Effort to Buy Control of Victor-Monaghan

Greenville, S. C.—An effort to purchase the control of the Victor-Monaghan company, a cotton mill organization with headquarters in Greenville and eight plants in this vicinity, is surmised from an announcement by Mills & Manning, brokers, that the firm has customers desirous of purchasing 22,000 shares of the common stock, and that these customers have requested the firm to take options upon the stock at \$300 a share. The present market price of Victor-Monaghan common is about \$250.

The price of \$300, it was announced, included the 50 per cent stock dividend to be paid on August 1, and any and all dividends declared or paid after June 1.

The present common stock of Victor-Monaghan totals \$4,400,000, and Mills & Manning are seeking options on exactly half of this stock. The Victor-Monaghan company has about \$1,500,000 in preferred stock. Plants of the company are: Monaghan, at Greenville; Apalache, Victor and Greers mills, at Greer; Wallace, Jonesville; Otteray, Union; Walhalla, at Walhalla, and Seneca Mills, at Seneca.

If the options given are exercised the stock is to be delivered between October 1 and December 2 of the present year. Each stockholder signing an option executes an irrevocable proxy for his stock for any meeting of stockholders prior to or on December 1, under the terms of the option. Three deferred pay-

ments plans are offered owners of shares in the company, by any one of which the full payment will be made by March of 1922.

Henry T. Mills, member of the firm of Mills & Manning, said that he has already found a great many who are interested in the proposition which his firm is making and are gratified to find a market for this stock at a reasonable price. Mr. Mills expressed the belief that the transaction will be successfully closed within a short time.

The letter from Mills & Manning, dated July 22, reads:

"We have customers who desire to purchase 22,000 shares of Victor-Monaghan Co. common stock, and we have been requested to take options on same at \$300 per share, net, to the seller. We are instructed to accept no options after the above amount is in hand. The price includes the stock dividend of 50 per cent that will be paid on or about August 1, 1920, and any and all dividends declared or paid after June 1, 1920.

"The present market on Victor-Monaghan common stock is \$250 per share, and the option price of \$300 per share is attractive under the present conditions.

"The prospective purchasers of this stock desire us to state if the deal is consummated, this property will be controlled by Southern interests.

"We enclose herewith option, and if you desire to participate in this

transaction, we urge that you immediately sign same and return to us. The terms of payment are outlined in option, and should you desire payments to be made over a longer period, same can be arranged."

Victor-Monaghan Issues Statement.

In a letter to stockholders of the Victor-Monaghan Company, President W. E. Beattie and Vice President T. M. Marchant state that none of the officers of the mill are connected with the effort by Mills and Manning, brokers, to obtain options on 22,000 shares of Victor-Monaghan's common stock, and in which the officers say that "we do not regard the proposition as favorable to the stockholders."

Mills and Manning are advertising for options on 22,000 shares of the stock, which amounts to exactly half of the company's common issue at \$300 a share, \$50 above the market price at the time the offer was made.

The letter of the Victor-Monaghan officers, under date of July 23, follows in full:

"To the Stockholders of Victor-Monaghan Company:"

Our attention has been called to a circular letter issued to the stockholders of this corporation by Mills and Manning, brokers of the city of Greenville, wherein they seek to obtain options on 22,000 shares of the stock of this corporation. A num-

ber of stockholders are under the impression that the officers of this company are in some way connected with the proposition thus submitted. For this reason, we thought it advisable to address this letter to all stockholders notifying them that none of the officers of this corporation have any connection whatever with the proposition submitted by Mills and Manning and further, that we do not regard the proposition as favorable to the stockholders. We would be glad to give you any further information which you may desire.

Yours very truly,
VICTOR MONAGHAN COMPANY.
W. E. Beattie, President.
T. M. Marchant, Vice Pres. and Treas.

Broker Seeks Half of Monaghan Common.

Greenville, S. C.—An attempt to change the control of the Victor Monaghan Mills Company is surmised from an announcement by a local brokerage company that the firm has customers desirous of purchasing 22,000 shares, which is exactly half of the common stock, and is seeking options on the stock at \$300 a share, \$50 over the present market quotations. The price of \$300 includes all dividends declared of paid after June 1, and a 50 per cent stock dividend payable August 1.

The Victor Monaghan Mill Com-



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pany has \$4,400,000 in common stock and \$1,500,000 in preferred at the present time. Rumors that the Woodside interests, controlling the large Woodside Cotton Mill Company, are making an effort to obtain control of Victor Monaghan in this manner have not been confirmed.

Hold Cotton Until Needed by Mills, Government Urges.

Washington. — Cotton growers were advised to hold their cotton and dispose of it as it is needed by the mills by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, in an article published in the Weekly News Letter of the bureau.

Cotton, the bureau said, for the most part is sold at a much greater rate than it is consumed by the mills; most of the crop being disposed of in four months, while consumption is fairly steady throughout the year.

"Cotton producers would correct this situation and at the same time secure better prices for their cotton by carrying the crop and selling it as it is needed by the mills," the bureau advised.

"Approximately 70 per cent of the country's cotton crop is marketed during four months of the year—September, October, November and December—according to the reports to the Bureau of Crop Estimates," the article said. "The remaining 30 per cent is sold during the other eight months. On the basis of a 12,000,000 bale crop this means that 8,400,000 bales are sold in the four months. The mills do not consume cotton at that rate; in fact con-

sumption is fairly uniform throughout the year.

"Therefore during the four month period supply is greater than demand, with resultant low prices to the farmer.

"If the mills purchased the crop direct, lower prices of cotton to the public might result. But that is not the procedure. The crop is bought early in the season by the merchants who supply the mills with raw material as it is needed. When the cotton is finally sold to the mills it is usually at a considerable advance over the price paid the farmer.

"Cotton producers could correct this situation and at the same time secure better prices for their cotton by carrying the crop and selling it as it is needed by the mills. This does not mean that the services of merchants or brokers in getting the crop from the farmers to the mills are not needed, because frequently the farmer is not able to contract directly, with advantage, with the mills, and, of course, the farmer would not be paid for his crop at one time as at present, but he could warehouse the cotton and negotiate loans upon the warehouse receipts.

"The increased return for his crop would more than take care of the warehousing expense and interest charges."

Partly intended as an advertising novelty, a mechanical calculator has been invented for figuring the cost of any ordinary quantity of gasoline at any price.

Scientific Lubrication Series—No. 4

SLO-FLO No 25

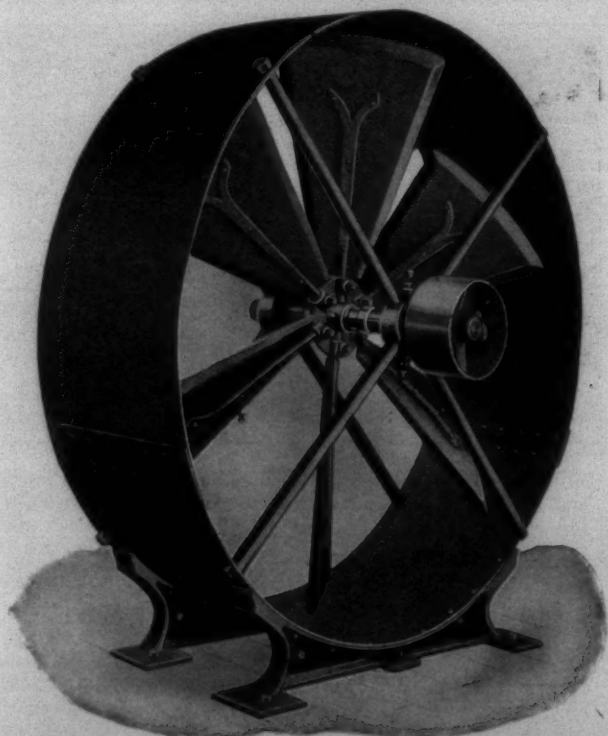
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The nature of the work performed by the fly frame calls for a lubricant that positively will not spatter nor crawl. From slubber to roving frame there are hundreds of moving parts which must not only be kept running smoothly in order to minimize the friction load, but which must be lubricated with a lubricant that adheres to the bearings.

On account of its highly cohesive character, together with its wonderful lubricating properties, Slo-Flo No. 25 is absolutely without an equal for lubricating the speeder steps, shell rolls and all other fly frame bearings. For compound gears we recommend Cupese No. 52.

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The PERKINS Ventilating and Exhaust FANS

Few textile plants but what need either a Ventilating or a Exhaust Fan.

The Perkins Fans have many special features which will appeal to everyone interested.

Increased Cotton Output is Needed

Establishment of additional cotton production acreage is declared to be necessary to bring output more in line with the growing world demand, which is at present estimated at about 21,000,000 bales annually with a probable increase of 10,000,000 bales in the next ten years, in an article appearing in the current issue of "The Americas." Where the cotton is to come from is a problem, the writer asserts, taking the position that it certainly cannot come from the Southern States and that vast cotton producing areas in other parts of the world must be developed without any loss of time if a pronounced shortage of cotton is to be avoided. Discussing possible sources the article continues, in part, as follows:

To begin with, Egypt is in a more static condition, so far as increasing its cotton production is concerned, than the United States. The area of Egyptian soil on which the long staple for which that country is famous is produced is a very limited one and cannot be greatly extended. Northern Africa is of gradually increasing importance as a cotton producer, but various factors effecting it make it unlikely that the world can ever depend upon it for any considerable supply of cotton. The Caribbean district has much territory favorably situated for cotton cultivation, but greater profits can be made growing other crops, so that the likelihood of any

very extensive development of cotton growing is not very good. Peru and other South American countries are becoming interested in cotton, but usually along certain particular lines and for specified purposes. India is increasing its production steadily, the crop this year being especially large. India has possibilities of greatly increased production, but the best it could do would still leave a very large world shortage if consumption increases as rapidly as trade experts expect.

Mesopotamia remains as the great potential cotton producer, particularly for the cotton mills of the British Empire. For many years spasmodic attempts have been made by the British government and the leaders of the Manchester textile industry to increase the supply of cotton grown under the British flag and to make the tremendous textile interests of Great Britain less dependent on cotton from the United States. Until within a few months all such attempts have proved abortive; low prices for cotton all over the world gave the American cotton planters an advantage against which less favorably situated districts could not successfully contend.

"For reasons already outlined, a distinct change appears certain for the industry and British mill owners are scanning the entire world for available cotton producing regions, almost always returning, however, to Mesopotamia as the log-

ical place on which to concentrate their energies. That this project has been forming for a long time is well known.

That the plans already well matured for the development and financing of an important addition to the world's cotton area will succeed can hardly be doubted. Elements of chance that formerly entered into enterprises of this kind have largely been discounted as a result of years of scientific investigation by the British government. Germany was just as anxious to replace cotton from the United States with cotton raised under its own flag as is England, and if the world war had not intervened it is probable that German cotton production in Mesopotamia would already be a fact.

The war unquestionably brought the constituent parts of the British Empire much closer together than they had ever been in the past, and the determination of all its parts to regard the empire as a whole and to make it self-supporting has been a strong card for the element in British industrial and public life that has been advocating governmental assistance in raising cotton under the British flag. The large amount of capital that will be required to bring about a large production of cotton in Mesopotamia can unquestionably be raised in Lancashire. The war brought great prosperity to the British textile in-

terests and since the armistice they have been, on the whole, operating at capacity.

Australian Possibilities.

Considerable interest is being manifested in another part of the British Empire far removed from Mesopotamia or any of the other places so far mentioned, but which is in the same latitude as the Southern States of America. Queensland and New South Wales, in Australia, are believed to offer great possibilities for the production of cotton (through irrigation). The necessity of irrigating land has in past years been the commonest cause for inability of other countries to compete with American cotton, but in the Australian States it can be raised as a perennial, and in some locations have borne two crops a year for from five to ten years. Many export experts believe that a bright future exists for Australian cotton, most of which would be available for export, a domestic demand and the comparatively undeveloped industrial condition of the Australian continent would make it impracticable to manufacture it at home.

The attitude of the United States toward a greatly increased production of cotton in other parts of the world can be nothing but benevolent. The enlightened political and economic thought of England long since realized that the benefits which come to any section of the world through intelligent develop-

Allis-Chalmers Steam Turbines

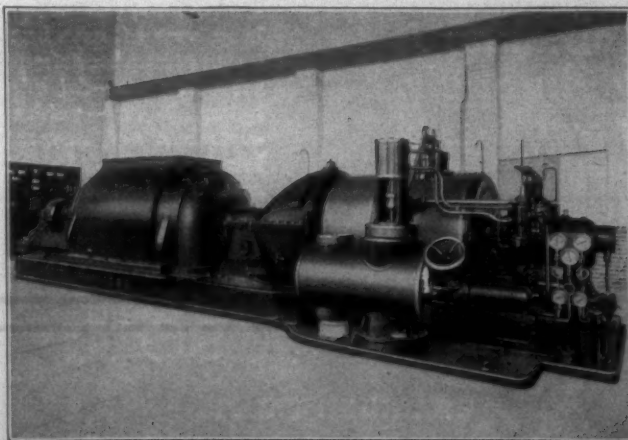
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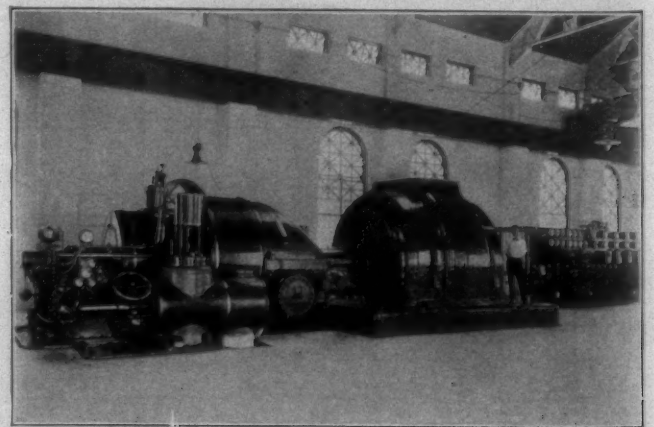
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6000 Kw. max. 1500 R.P.M. Allis-Chalmers Steam Turbine and Alternator Unit installed in the power house of a Southern city.

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ment of its natural resources, or through the energy used in transforming raw products into consumable goods also benefited the rest of the world. This economic truth is rapidly being recognized in America and the broadened outlook which our participation in world affairs during the past five years brought us and the extension of American business into all foreign countries has accelerated our appreciation of it.

The Cotton Industry in Czecho-Slovakia.

(By Sam Wakefield, Textile Engineer.)

The nascent government of Czecho-Slovakia are making every endeavor to maintain the high reputation for high class cotton goods which the manufacturers of that country had perfected before the devastating world war. In 1914 that country occupied a high position among the European cotton manufacturers of high quality fine yarns; and the manufacture of all classes of delicate fabrics was not surpassed in any other district.

During, and since the war Slavia has known the pinch for raw material, especially cotton, and the spinners have been hard put to face the situation. Recent news of the arrangement for the shipment of cotton by the way of Hamburg, amounting to 26,000 bales, must prove gratifying to the fine spinners of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. The shipment of cotton has been arranged by the Czecho-Slovak Syndicate, with the direct support of the Czecho-Slovak government and leading banks. This being a welcome shipment, terms, that would not apply as to future orders have been met by the local people.

All the Czecho-Slovak spinners have been organized under the direction of the government into a cotton syndicate, each member of which had to furnish capital in accordance with the number of machines he operates. The syndicate is the only agency authorized by the government to purchase cotton, with the provision that no purchase can be made without the sanction of the minister of finance.

The capital of the syndicate is 15,000,000 crowns, (the present rate of exchange is 15 to 16 crowns to the dollar), with an additional obligation of 30,000,000 crowns, making the total resources 45,000,000 crowns.

The spinners in normal times were prosperous on account of the natural water power, and are now without liabilities, with the exception of the cotton shipment referred to. Any contracts entered into by them will be further guaranteed by the seven leading Czecho-Slovak banks.

There are 3,500,000 spindles and 400,000 looms in Czecho-Slovakia. It is estimated that from 500,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton will be needed for the coming twelve months.

In connection with this enterprising country, Lawrence & Co. of New York and Boston, have recently announced that they have been appointed exclusive selling agents for the European Textile Corporation.

This association is associated with the important firms of George McFadden & Bros., cotton merchants, the American International Corporation of New York and the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

The corporation is organized under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$4,000,000.

The European Textile Corporation has acquired interest in several mills of the highest grade in that all of which were renowned before the war for the excellence of their products. This group includes:

The Textile Works Danubius of Presburg, Czech-Slovakia, of 40,000 spindles, manufacturing 10s to 100s, both single and double ply.

Johan Priebisch Erben of Tannwald, a modern mill of 133,000 spindles who manufacture yarns of the highest character in 10s to 120s, both single and ply.

E. A. Pick, of Czecho-Slovakia, of 106,000 spindles, one of the most celebrated manufacturers in Central Europe for 10s to 100s single and ply.

It may be interesting to note that in pre-war times, Slavonia grew its own cotton to a limited extent, but the quality was such as to preclude its use for the finer counts of yarn, and was shipped almost exclusively to Hungary.

New Textile Course at the Textile Department North Carolina State College.

A new course has been added to the courses already given by the Textile Department of the State College which is the North Carolina Textile School. This new course will be known as the Textile Engineering Course and will make four courses offered by this department as follows:

1. Four year course in textile engineering.
2. Four year course in textile manufacturing.
3. Four year course in textile chemistry and dyeing.
4. Two year course in textile manufacturing.

The same subjects are given in the freshman year of all the four year courses and this enables a young man to select in his second year that branch of textiles he wishes to follow.

In the new textile engineering course, students will take up engineering subjects in the sophomore, junior and senior years, such as heat engines, power plants, motors, mechanism of materials, etc., together with other work in textile subjects.

In the textile manufacturing course the largest proportion of work and studies will be in textile subjects, such as carding, weaving, designing, dyeing, etc., especially in the junior and senior years.

The junior and senior years in the textile chemistry and dyeing course will be devoted almost exclusively to these subjects.

It's hard to wean some people from the fear of public opinion. Now, public opinion makes men known, and that's what you want if you have something to sell or trade.

For Prompt Shipment

Azo Blue	Acid Bordeaux
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anakra. Chrome Fast	Gallocyanine
Kanawha Chrome Fast	Sneeze Blue
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The price of an article should always bear close relation to its cost.

Sulphur Black is now selling in America much below its pre-war price, when the present value of the dollar is compared with its 1914 value.

The materials and labor going into the manufacture of Sulphur Black cost 2 to 5 times more than they did in 1914, and are from 25% to 100% higher than they were six months ago.

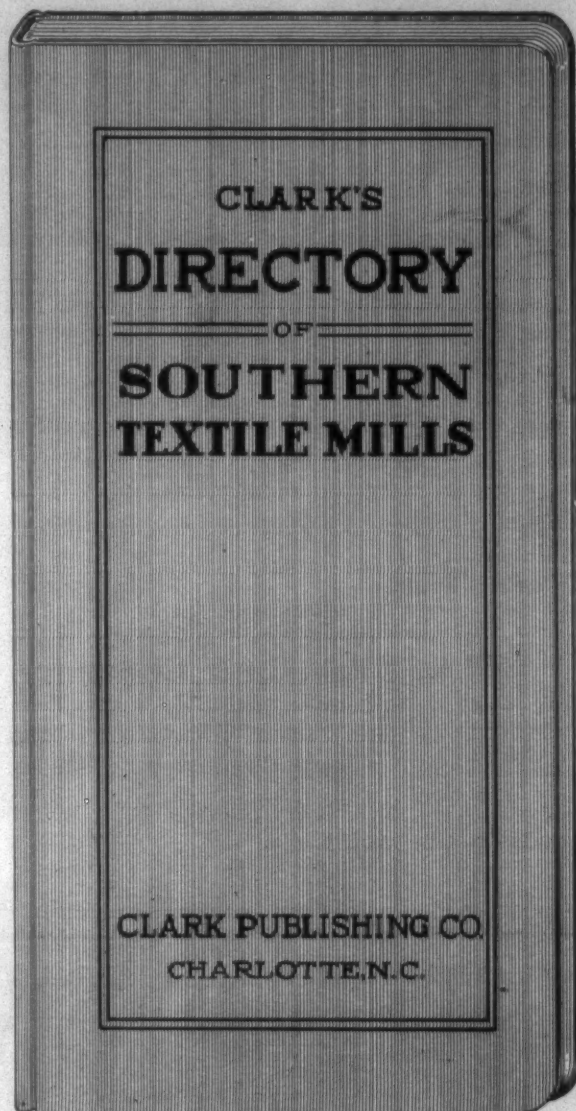
To sell goods at a price which does not yield a reasonable profit, injures both the buyer and the seller, and no producer of a standard product can continue as a reliable source of supply by so doing.

Price advances made by the Atlantic Company benefit its customers in the same degree as itself, by maintaining it as a reliable source of supply of standard dyes.

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Textile Industry in Peru

J. R. Lesson, president of Universal Winding Company, tells of trip to South America.—From Boston Transcript.)

South American countries generally, but more particularly those on the West coast, stand in great need of better steamship and mail facilities, new railroads and highways, in order to take advantage of their wonderfully rich deposits of minerals and their agricultural resources, according to Hon. J. R. Lesson, president of the Universal Winding Company of Boston, who is just home from a three months' trip, during which he visited both coasts. Mr. Lesson, former member of the Governor's Council and one-time head of the Merchants Association of Boston, sailed from New York on March 17, on the Lamport & Holt liner Vauban. His company, the Universal, is represented in South America by the W. R. Grace Company, which has created a subsidiary known as the International Machinery Company, to handle textile, sugar, mining and other machinery throughout the continent. As he is a traveller of wide experience and a man with important business relations at home and abroad his views are of special interest.

Visited Both Coasts on Tour.

After a brief call at Barbados the Vauban went to Rio de Janeiro, where Mr. Lesson spent two weeks in interviewing his business connec-

tions there and visiting places of interest in and around the city, then went to Buenos Aires, where he also spent a fortnight. He had been along the east coast of South America four years previously, so was in touch with conditions in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, where this time he found progress had been steady and the growth healthy. Passing by rail over the Andes, he visited Valparaiso and Santiago in Chile, returning home by way of Lima (port of Callao), Peru, and the Panama Canal. Stops were made at Antofagasta and Iquique, to take on nitrates, silver and copper. An interesting fact in connection with the refining of nitrate is that iodine is produced as a by-product and is exported in large quantities.

"Speaking generally," said Mr. Lesson, "the commerce and industry has made much greater progress on the east coast than on the west coast. Considering the vast natural resources of these countries in coffee, cocoa, sugar, grain, cattle and linseed, in addition to unknown deposits of minerals, it is clear that the vast development has only just begun. In Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay the exports now exceed the imports, consequently these countries may be expected to place their finances in a most favorable condition.

"Brazil now produces sufficient cotton to care for its own needs. The best-equipped cotton mills can

spin up to 120, showing equal to sea island or Egyptian staples. This cotton is grown in northern Brazil, on the rich plateaus sloping down from the Andes. Cotton manufacture is centered around Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul. It is not generally known that the language of Brazil is Portuguese, whereas in other South American countries it is Spanish.

"The textile industry is thoroughly established in Brazil and other industries are becoming important and will be more so when the country is amply supplied with coal and oil.

"In Argentina they have an ample supply of wool, the wool industry becoming an important interest. In northern Argentina they are producing now cotton of good staple and cotton manufacturing is increasing in extent and importance. The manufacture of shoes is firmly established in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Peru. Our well known United Shoe Machinery Company, with characteristic enterprise, has established agencies in all of these countries and is sending many of its machines there. The high tariff has practically stopped the importation of low-grade shoes, so that our New England manufacturers who sell there have concentrated on the better shoes intended for the well-to-do.

Praises First National Bank.

Before leaving the east coast it should be mentioned that our First National Bank established a branch in Buenos Aires a few years ago, following the example of the National City Bank of New York. This was a natural move by the First, because of the large business between Boston and Buenos Aires in hides and wool. The pioneer in the hide business was N. W. Rice of the N. W. Rice Company, who developed most important relations with Argentina in hides and wool. Through the selection of suitable representatives the branch of the First has been successful from the start. I was told by Fernando Perez and others that it stood ahead of all others in popular favor.

"An important step, from many points of view, has been taken by the First in establishing at its branch in Buenos Aires a savings department. It was the first of the American banks to do this. It has been so successful that I was told deposits already have reached between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pesos.

"It will readily be seen that by bringing the Boston institution into so close touch with the Argentine people a long step has been taken toward a mutual understanding and mutual friendship so essential in securing commerce. Many men of understanding in Chile and Peru expressed to me the wish that the First National Bank of Boston would

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A neat, well regulated barber shop is an asset to the neighborhood in which it is located, but the reverse condition makes it a liability.

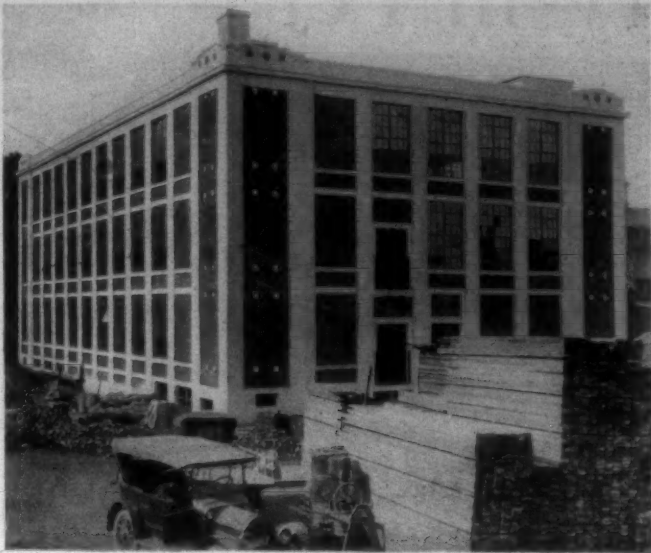
Let us equip you with a "Tailor Made" Shop for your community, and then rent it to a barber who has the proper moral character to associate with and serve your people. Ask us for an estimate.

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The American Woolen Co. has awarded Turner 5 contracts for buildings all of reinforced concrete construction. When a client gives us a second, third or fifth contract we believe it is because of good work economically and quickly done. Close to 80 per cent. of all our work has been on a repeat order basis.

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R. A. WILSON, Contract Manager

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

extend its service to the west coast, and it is to be presumed that in time the First will be established there. Among those who expressed this wish was United States Vice Consul James H. Roth of Lima.

United States Consuls Worth More.

"In view of the chronic criticism in fashion in regard to our consuls, made by American travellers, it is well to know that there are in the ranks of the United States consuls some of the ablest and best representatives it would be possible to find and that among them is Mr. Roth. It is unfortunate that Congress, probably influenced by misinformation in regard to our consuls, should give such niggardly salaries—salaries entirely inadequate to permit them to live as they should."

In connection with what Mr. Leeson said about the consuls; it is interesting to know that he served as chairman of the consular committee of the National Board of Trade and as head of the consular committee of Boston Merchants Association. While serving with the late Woodward Emery, chairman of the old Harbor and Land Commission, on the State Board on Docks and Terminals Facilities, Mr. Leeson inspected all of the great commercial ports of Europe in preparing the recommendations for development of Boston harbor.

Mr. Leeson says that he then "took occasion to make the acquaintance of all United States consuls in the great ports of Europe and reached the conclusion that American consuls were better adapted to the work than many of the other con-

suls, some of whom had been long in training. The United States consuls were always on the spot when wanted. In my judgment if, instead of appointing numerous commercial attaches to supplement their works, Congress should give adequate salaries to the consuls the service would be greatly improved.

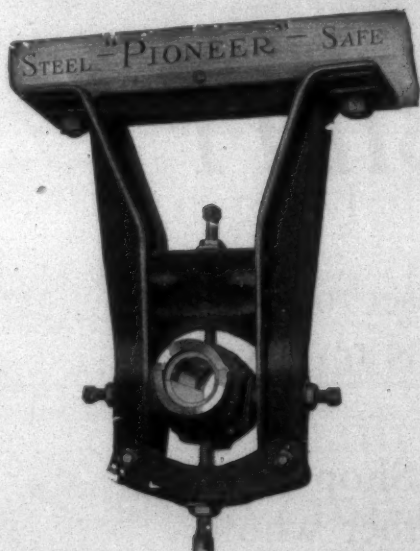
Textile Industry.

"Referring to the textile interests in Peru, the cotton industry is firmly established. New mills are being erected and there can be but little doubt that the industry will continue to increase in importance.

"Speaking generally of conditions in South America, more particularly on the west coast, the first important step to enable these countries to carry on and prosper in commerce and industry is the improvement of the harbors and docking facilities and the provision of largely increased railroad and highway facilities. Without these it is out of the question for these countries adequately to develop the enormous stores of mineral wealth. It is gratifying to know some of the west coast harbors are becoming alive to the need, notably Antofagasta, and it is to be hoped that Chile and Peru will devote some of their vast stores of accumulated wealth to this work.

"In addition, it is essential that both coasts be provided with adequate steamship and mail facilities. With these, nothing is more certain than that the undeveloped wealth of minerals and agriculture will be made available and thus add to the wealth and prosperity of the entire

Pioneer Steel Shaft Hanger

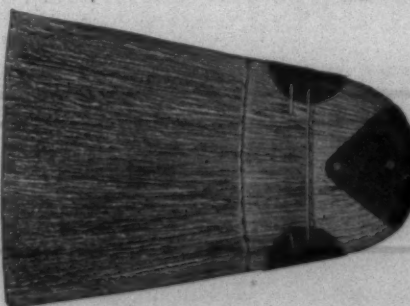


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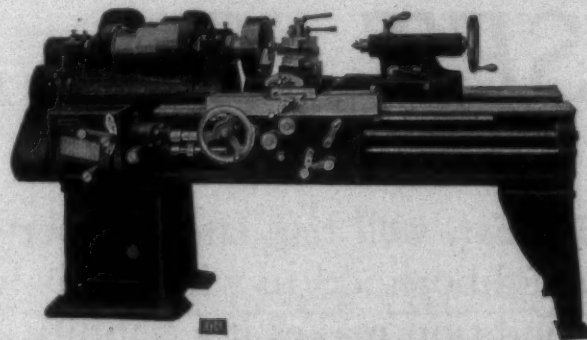
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Only the best grade of broom
corn is used in these brooms—they
are built strong and will withstand
the hardest usage.

Note the light weight, yet strong
and substantial shields used—this
gives the broom ample protection
and at the same time allows the
proper amount of broom corn to be
used, thus giving them excellent
sweeping qualities.

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SPECIAL AGENTS

world. The time has gone by when the exploded idea prevailed that one country can go ahead and prosper while others are lagging. The improvements in transportation and commerce make us realize that the human race is interdependent and that the greatest prosperity for any country is dependent upon prosperity for all countries. Such co-operation will bring the highest results in the highest civilization.

May Send Cooled Grapes Here.

"Peru and Bolivia have supplied us with the potato, the sweet potato, corn and the tomato, all indigenous to those countries.

"In Mendoza, Argentina, I visited a wine plant, a wonderful place, where the proprietors, whose family name is Benegas, are five sons of the founder of the business. The five sons have thirty sons, so that the business is likely to remain in the family for many years to come. I went through the refrigerating plant, where I saw probably more than 1,000 tons of the finest grapes one could imagine. They represented about twenty varieties and they had been clipped off the vines in large clusters and the stems set in bottles of water where they kept deliciously fresh. They gave me a box of these grapes and they kept fresh long after I carried them over the Andes into Chile and I ate the last going up the west coast after my two weeks' stay in Valparaiso and Santiago. By the way, one of the Benegas boys now is taking the commercial course in Boston University.

"On the Vauban with me were forty of the finest type of American young men, most of whom had seen service in the war, going to South America as representatives of the Standard Oil Company, United States Steel Corporation and other of our larger corporations. They will do credit to their country and the firms they represent and are, I understand, a decided improvement over many representatives formerly sent to South America.

"I cannot fail to commend the people of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina on their wonderful perception of the importance of sanitary arrangements. They have sanitary arrangements equal to ours and in some instances superior."

Welfare Work.

Boston people will be interested in the account of the welfare work which he found being conducted by Dr. George Street at his large jute plant in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mr. Leeson inspected the plant and Dr. Street's welfare undertaking when he first was in Brazil several years ago and again on his recent visit, when he covered both coasts of the continent, he was once more the doctor's guest and was delighted to find the plant working remarkably well. Few Americans realize that South American countries are so far advanced. One of the features of the welfare work conducted by Dr. Street is the fact that it has brought about contentment among the thousands of employees. Mr. Leeson's description of the undertaking follows:

"As the housing problem the world over is now engaging the at-

tention of philanthropic and industrial interests everywhere, it will doubtless interest those who are giving attention to this important subject, to know what has been done by a progressive man having important industrial relations in Brazil, Dr. George Street, managing director of an extensive jute plant in Sao Paulo, where more than 30,000,000 bags for coffee containers are made each year. Jute butts are imported direct from Calcutta by Cia. La Jute, all processes being carried on in this plant up to and including finished bag. Sao Paulo being, as is well known, the mercantile center of Brazilian coffee-growing interests.

"In addition to the jute plant Dr. Street has had built in the neighborhood of Sao Paulo a cotton manufacturing plant. While building this cotton mill he laid out a complete township for the mill workers. Streets were constructed with drainage, lighting and other adjuncts of a well-regulated community, a church, schools, gymnasium, a hospital and playgrounds. Separate buildings were built for married workers, and a community building for those not married. These houses were thoroughly constructed, each having separate lighting, heating and other conveniences, including an abundant supply of hot and cold water, with modern appliances for utilizing space and reducing labor. Separate cots are provided for the small children of women working in the factory, all under the care of trained attendants, the whole being directed by a cultivated woman of experience. The children are educated up to the age of fourteen, and medical attendance supplied when needed, all without charge. The whole of this welfare work is under the general direction of Mrs. Street, Dr. Street maintaining a personal relationship not only with the workers themselves but also the little ones in the various departments.

"Naturally there have been no strikes in these plants, and the work done is of an unusually high quality."

A lot of clerks seem to have the mistaken notion that what customers come into the store for is an argument, when service is really what they are after.

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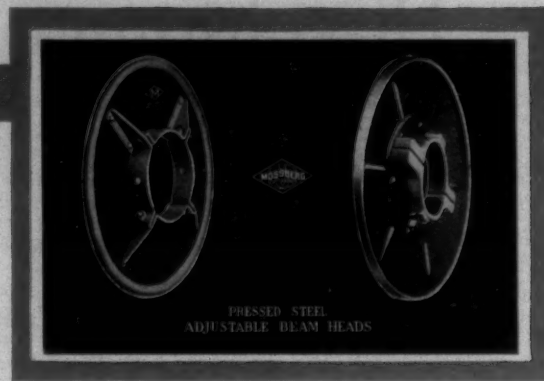
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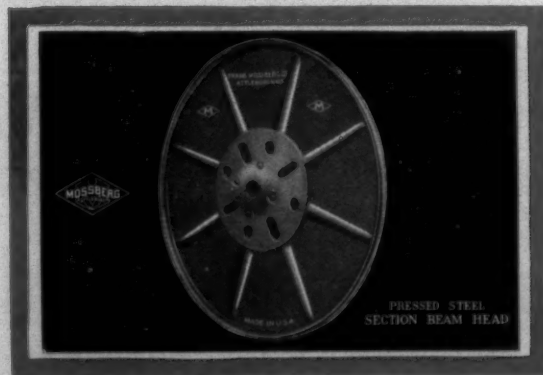
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Some Development and Tendencies in the Textile Industry

By H. R. Fitzgerald, President of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.*

I hold in my hand a little pamphlet, a re-print of an article which appeared a few weeks ago in "The Iron Age" by George Gordon Meritt. Its title is: "Factory Solidarity, or Class Solidarity" and the subject is handled in a clearer and more comprehensive manner than anything I have seen up to this time. From the fact that it contains valuable information along the line of our present discussions I think it would pay everyone of you to obtain a copy of this pamphlet and read it. It may be had for the asking if you will apply to Mr. Lawrence F. Sherman, Secretary, 135, Broadway, New York City.

I want to ask you this morning, before I begin to talk to you, how many men there are in the room who have themselves come up from the workers' ranks. Let every man in the room who is an experienced worker in his respective industry hold up his hand. God; nearly all of you!!

Some of us talk as if there were but two classes of people in the

* (Mr. Fitzgerald delivered this address at the Conference on Human Relationships and Betterment in Industry, Blue Ridge, N. C., July 3.

world; one of them being the capitalist with all the horrors that a capitalist stands for—the other being the working-man, a poor, down-trodden fellow, utterly neglected and despised. This is a very wrong impression, because there really does not exist either class in the sense in which these terms are so frequently used and if we examine into the facts of the situation we would find that there is not as much difference between what we call the capitalist and what we call the worker as is generally supposed. If you take off of the working man his overalls and put on him a good suit of clothes, or if you take off your good suit of clothes and put on overalls and bring the classes into the same room I defy you to tell the difference, that is to say, which is labor and which is capital. The difference simply is not there in the sense in which it has been used or, I might better say, misused. Those who operate the great industries of our country are all workers.

I very much enjoyed the discussions that we had yesterday afternoon and last night. They not only revealed the point of view of those who expressed themselves but it goes further than that—there are some very valuable suggestions embodied in the questions asked. For instance, take the question discussed

in the afternoon: "What can we do to increase the working man's ambition?" Do you know that this one question has been the burden of the ages and that, notwithstanding all of the world's progress both politically and socially, it has been answered only by a relatively small proportion of the human race? What sort of dynamic can you put into a man that will create in him the desire to be a larger, better man than he is, and the willingness to better himself and reach after the higher and better things of life? A great many of us act as if we think the whole answer to this question consists in surrounding the worker with enough of this world's goods to satisfy his appetite; just as if he were in this world forever and that what he is to get out of it is a stomach-full, a house to live in and time to play. Isn't it a fact that most of us in approaching this problem have done so as if these things were the sum total of the working man's life?

Now, my friends, if we are to find the real answer to this question we must get clean away from that interpretation of life; we must discover what life itself involves, and that it does not consist merely in the things that we eat and wear. We must get on the inside of a man's heart and open up the secret streams

that flow into his life current, if we are to understand the elements that contribute to it and the sort of forces that are to be brought into play if he is to reach the high standard of manhood for which he was created. When you ask the question: What can you do to increase a man's ambition? or, in other words, to arouse a man? the answer is: He must have a new spirit. Nearly two thousand years ago the Great Teacher of Mankind answered this question and not only exemplified the kind of spirit which, if it dominates a man's life, causes him to reach after the worthwhile things, but also, he taught his followers how they might obtain that spirit and the sort of relationships which, if practiced among themselves, would lead them to it.

The true object of a man's life, whether he realizes it or not, is the development of his character. It is to develop the talent that God has given him in which he finds expression of his personality and it is the cultivation of these, bringing into active play the stuff out of which he is made, that marks his progress towards the real goal.

In our discussions we have said a good deal about education and I agree with you that education of the right kind is very badly needed. It is the one thing today, but what

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kind of education do you mean? It is simply the A-B-C's of the text book? Do you mean a better knowledge of the various theories of sociology? Does it consist in simply bringing to light a better production method, in order that we may obtain more money? To each of these questions we answer: "No." The employer, the foreman or manager, and the worker are all in need of education without which in this modern day, no man can expect to be successful or act wisely. It consists, first, in finding out what is the real object of a worthwhile life and, secondly, the elements to be employed in order to attain it.

Only a generation ago—and I say it with the utmost respect, because many who realize what our fathers have left us as a heritage in industry, must take off his hat in respectful acknowledge of their achievements) it was common practice to regard labor as a commodity. They had their problems peculiar to their day and faced them with a backbone and foresight that have been an inspiration to the world. They have built our great institutions on a solid and enduring basis and none of us can justly blame our daddies for the problems that now confront us. But in the very nature of the case the difficulties that they passed through and the obstructions that they had to overcome brought certain tendencies that must of necessity be eliminated. What was perhaps right and best policy for the nineteenth century. There must be some changes.

One of the great evils that grew out of that system was the tendency

of those who employed labor to buy it just exactly as they would the machinery and materials required; to obtain it at the lowest possible price and get just as much out of it as they could. Now you understand that if you can create forces strong enough to control the market and fix the atmosphere so that you can have things your own way, that policy can be carried out. That is exactly what they did, and even now some of us look back and sigh for "the good old days" when there was cheap labor and plenty of it and when we paid just what we were willing to pay. The most costly and unsatisfactory labor that the world has ever seen in the heritage that comes to us from that period of what we call "cheap labor." We are just beginning now to realize the "cheapness" involved in it.

Then came the Labor Unions; you may like it or not, but they certainly have brought a great many blessings to labor that labor would not otherwise have gotten. Shorter hours, more pay, and better working conditions are the undoubted products of militant unionism, and it not only had the approval of fairminded men and women everywhere, but for a long time the battles that they have waged almost invariably commanded the sympathy and applause of the disinterested public. But what of the outcome? The unions were simply carrying out the same principles, in virtually the same way, but to a little greater extent, the same thing that the employer did when he tried to get out of labor all that he could and give as little in return.

We have seen too much of it recently to make it necessary to linger on this phase of the subject.

Perhaps the first realization of its dangers dawned upon our country just before the war, when we beheld the spectacle of the Railroad Brotherhoods standing with a watch in their hands and dictating the Adamson bill through the United States Congress. We have seen many other instances since, in which whole communities and at two different times the entire country were virtually held up and the life and prosperity of the nation brought in jeopardy until certain selfish contending forces had their demands granted. We all recognize that organized labor has gone too far in their determination to get all they can for what they do and do as little as they can for what they get. They have discouraged individual initiative, put a premium on indolence and built up a class loquacity the dangers of which are horrible to contemplate. The public is no longer "disinterested."

Now, let us look at the two competing forces, the one over against the other, each acting upon the same principle, each trying to dominate the other and to squeeze out of the other all that it can give as little as possible in returns. Can't you see that any system built upon that plan is bound to fail? It is needless to say that both of these extremes represent a very small minority of the American people and those who stand between the two and have to suffer the result of their conflicts are sick and tired of it. The vast majority of our people

do not sympathize with either extreme and are more than anxious for some plan to be devised that will accord justice and fair dealing to all. I thank God that enlightened, progressive men and women throughout our country are realizing more and more that the only real happiness and prosperity are the outgrowth of unselfish service. They want to see peace, they want harmony and co-operation, they want our country as well as the other nations of the world to get away from the selfish class spirit and hatreds engendered by continued strife, and begin to work out the great ideals for which democracy stands.

You know, in spite of all that may be said or that we may personally think about the peace treaty, when we come to consider the matter among ourselves we cannot help but feel disappointed at the manner in which our Senate has bungled and confused it. We seem to be passing through a political void and we sometimes have to go off and hang our heads in shame and feel sorry that such a state of things exists in our country. Two or three days ago I was reading an extract from a speech delivered in the Senate by Daniel Webster way back in 1833. That was before my day and I don't remember just what the situation was at that time but I was agreeably surprised to find that among the things with which he was exercising himself were problems almost exactly the same as we are passing through now with regard to our domestic affairs. It is worse than useless for any man to say

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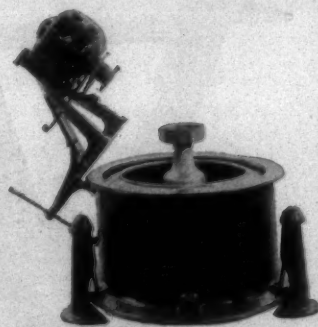
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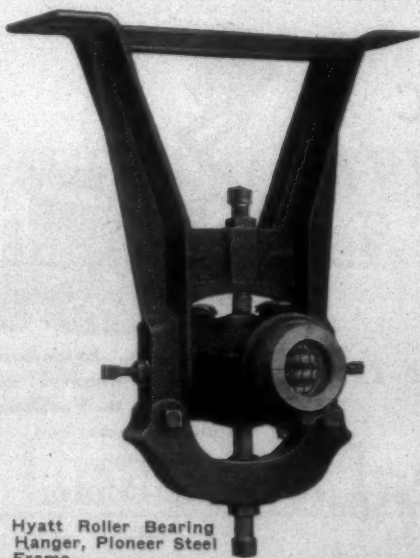
The Fourth Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, South Carolina, Oct. 18th to 23rd, inclusive.

All interested in textile industries are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Inc.
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that we can't come together and settle these problems. We are going to reach a time before long when those who are not willing to do it and who have selfish axes of their own to grind are going to be put aside. I believe that a majority of the people of our country have a reasonable conception of what Americanism means and the principles upon which it was founded, and they are just as anxious as were our forefathers that we stand by its institutions and maintain its integrity; but they do not want to hide our light under a bushel and they desire to extend to all the world the blessings of our democracy. But, notwithstanding our occasional political turmoils, we know that we have the best government in the world. It is the greatest, it is the fairest, it is the most resourceful. It is founded squarely upon the basis of the Golden Rule; the principle of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the principle of mutual service (which is co-operation) the desire to reach after the worthwhile things of a higher and better life are all involved in our Constitution. Now a great many of us have been asking the question, what is the matter with labor? What does labor want? I confess that sometimes I have been very much amused at the answers made to this question. Mostly they come from someone else other than labor. Just ask anybody you please and it is remarkable how ready they are to answer. Labor wants this and labor wants that and labor wants something else, etc. If anybody in this house can present any authentic statement from labor itself as to what they want and what the trouble is with them, I will be very glad to see that person. You can find out without any trouble the latest demand of some autocratic leadership. You can read in the papers the last published statement of what the Brotherhoods demand, but do you think that is labor? Some of those fellows have not labored for so long that they have forgotten what labor is. I want to tell you another thing—they do not represent labor! They are as far away from the sentiments and ideals of the real working man as the other class that you call the capitalists. The real working man, the man of initiative, brain and brawn, from whose energies the development of the great industries and resources of this country have resulted is far more loyal and fair-minded than he gets credit for being. Notwithstanding all your talk about Bolshevism, the stuff that makes so much noise and that makes so many people see red, the vast majority of the people in our country are loyal to the interests of their government and of their homes. They don't expect to get something for nothing. Nor do they want our whole industrial system to be turned upside down in order to make it easier for a man to be a man. You may consult the Scriptures and the teachings of the Great Master but in not one instance will you find that the standard of manhood is to be lowered to make it easier to reach, and if that were done the whole economy of the universe would be brought into question.

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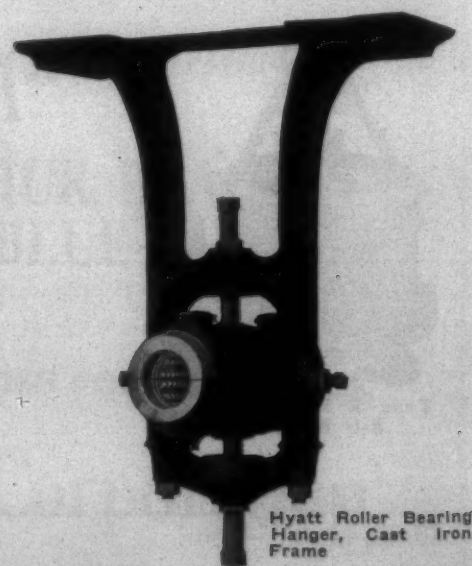
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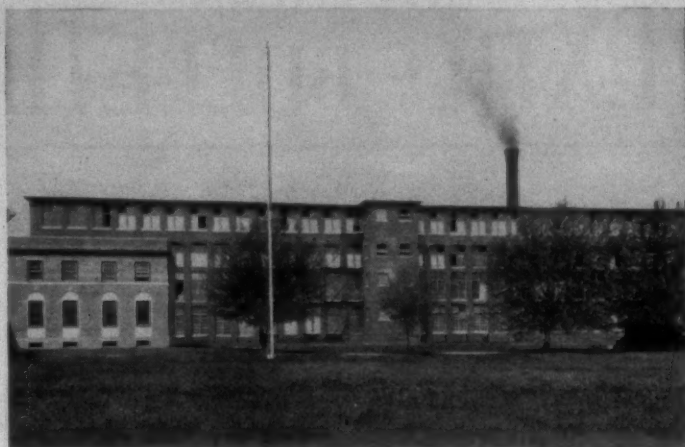
tion. There are latent resources within man that cannot come out except by the rugged processes of toil. What you call hardship, from effort and honest perspiration in a necessary element in his upbuilding and anyone who thinks that the high standards of manhood can be attained without it, has evidently never tried it. Even if you could do it you would have robbed labor of its most precious heritage. I am not talking now of the more material advantages which common sense admit every honest worker should have. I am speaking of those higher characteristics when it is God's purpose for every man to develop and if, in our effort to make his progress easier we take away from him the opportunity and the necessity for hard work, in order to develop these qualities, you have robbed him and all the forces in the universe can't pay him back. Nobody knows that any better than the real working man, and he does not want paternalistic or socialistic schemes, nor does he want the autocracy of the old system, either of the capitalist or the union.

Brother Alford said last night, after a very interesting recital of statistics, that what labor wanted was "participation." What does he mean by "Participation"? If you think for a minute that the same working-man desires to knock the cornerstone from under our institutions, in order that he may be given something that he does not earn, you are vastly mistaken. There isn't any element in this country that is more jealous for the sacred principles involved in individual ownership. We talk about such schemes as if they were new. If you will study the history of the world and go back far enough, you will find that the Roman Empire came to its end very largely as the outcome of just such questions. The same thing was true of Greece, Babylon and practically every other of the ancient nations. After reaching a high tide of prosperity, class selfishness asserted itself and the inevitable decline soon followed. While I have the very greatest confidence in the future of our country and am thoroughly optimistic of its success, a great deal depends upon the manner in which you and I solve this problem as to whether we are going to continue the upward and steady progress toward a higher goal, or turn and go downhill. There is no room for class selfishness in a democracy like ours and the rights inherent in the ownership of property must be preserved. It is my candid judgment that what labor wants more than anything else is to be treated fairly and to be dealt with, considered and respected in the same manner, and on the same principle that you and I expect to receive these things at the hands of our fellow-men; labor wants a larger, more useful and happier life. If you think for a minute that the way to placate labor is to declare a bonus or introduce some new theory for him to talk about, you are simply touching a superficial phase of the question. Some of the industries in our country that have been foremost in their desire to uplift the standard of their people have introduced these methods,

such as bonuses, profit-sharing, etc., and after giving them a trial have voluntarily abandoned them, having found them of no practical value. They create a ripple of approval for a while, but when the novelty wears off, the worker naturally asks himself why the amount could not just as well have been added to his wages. You know, of course, that Great Britain has a much more difficult labor problem than we have. Within the last hundred years they have tried out 382 different schemes, of which 80 still survive and of that number, 29 have been born within the last twelve months. The object of all of them being to put within the reach of those who toil, something that will pacify and drown the noise of agitation. You might as well try to drown the noise of the sea.

In our own country in 1915 there was a long, drawn-out strike of the United Mine Workers of America against the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, which you remember Mr. Rockefeller fought to a finish and won because the principle at the bottom of the strike was wrong. In his investigation of the existing conditions in that industry Mr. Rockefeller went deep enough to discover the underlying causes which resulted in his calling in the Y. M. C. A., through which agency they could get into direct touch with their people, feel their pulse, know their mind and introduce educational methods by means of which their people could not only find self-expression, but bring about a closer contact between all of the elements involved. This was considered a new departure in the industrial realm in the United States and it was soon followed by the Standard Oil Company, the U. S. Steel Corporation and others. One after another the great industries have taken up this idea until there has come a great movement on the part of progressive management to look into and study the possibilities of such methods, and to set in motion such agencies as will bring the employer and worker into a closer and more harmonious relationship. The idea has grown very rapidly and, although there are variations in the method such as the shop committee plan, the employee representation plan, and the elect councilmanic plan, the same general principle is involved in all. The most complete and thorough system that we have found and the one most devoid of serious objections is the plan of industrial democracy, founded by Mr. John Leitch and so admirably described in his wonderful little book, "Man-to-Man, or the Story of Industrial Democracy." To my mind it is not so much the particular system or method that we employ, as it is the principle involved. It does not matter in what form the idea is clothed and this can best be determined by each individual plant in the light of its particular circumstances and environments. But the thing that does matter very much is an earnest, heartfelt desire on the part of the management to accord full opportunity for self-expression to the workers

(Continued on page 26.)



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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920

Shall Speculators Control Yarn Market?

It is stated by one who is in position to know that at least fifty per cent of the yarn that has been purchased for delivery in September or later is in the form of orders that have been taken and pigeon holed by the yarn speculating firms.

By holding these orders out of the market at a time when the mills need business and are accumulating stocks, these speculators know that they can break the market price and be able to buy the yarn later at much less than the price at which they sold it. It is a very profitable game for the speculator but an expensive one for the mills.

Because the yarn speculating firms occasionally offer attractive prices the yarn mills of the South continue to do business with them and never seem to realize that in periods like this, they do more to break the yarn market than all of the consumers of yarns.

If the yarn orders that have been placed since June 1st had come through to the mills instead of being pigeon holed by the speculators, the mills would in our opinion have sufficient business on their books to quit selling at sacrifice prices.

The yarn speculators have preyed upon the yarn mills of the South for many years and an awful tribute has been paid.

Mercer Causes Regulars to Tear Their Hair.

What we had to say last week about John S. Mercer, prospective organizer of the new textile union, was nothing compared to the verbal explosion of the Labor Herald.

It seems that Mercer is between the devil and the deep sea, in which illustration the Southern Textile Bulletin of course, represents the deep sea.

Our objection to Mercer and his textile union is the fact that he was under suspicion during the war as being a traitor to his country and a paid agent of Germany and that he is a bad citizen.

The objection of the Labor Herald is that Mercer proposed to take away their meal ticket and the meal ticket of all of the crowd that are now living in idleness on the money they collect from the cotton mill operatives in this section.

If Mercer could organize his proposed union the weekly dues would go into the pocket of Mercer instead of the pockets of John Deane and his gang and it is no wonder that the Labor Herald, the organ of the John Deane textile union, tears its hair and raves loudly against John Mercer when he seeks to divide the rich pickings of this field.

The amusing feature of the Labor Herald's attack upon John Mercer was the assertion that A. J. Draper, H. R. Fitzgerald and other promi-

nent cotton manufacturers were a part of the John Mercer organization, in fact, promoted it.

Some time ago Messrs. Draper and Fitzgerald and other leaders of the industry organized at Rock Hill, S. C., the Southern Textile Social Workers Association which was composed of the welfare and community workers of the mill villages. It was in no sense a labor union; in fact, no mill operatives were members and it was purely a welfare workers' organization.

John Mercer happened to call his union the Southern Textile Workers Association and the Labor Herald, with its usual carelessness relative to facts, overlooked the difference in titles and devoted much editorial space to the duplicity of Messrs. Draper and Fitzgerald in organizing a labor union for John Mercer.

Now that they know that one is the Southern Textile Social Workers Association and the other the Southern Textile Workers Association and that there is absolutely no connection between the two organizations, the Labor Herald can but have a foolish feeling when it reads its own editorial.

It appears from the Labor Herald that agents of the John Deane organization are to be sent to every local textile union in North Carolina to fight the John Mercer organization and to urge the mill operatives not to transfer their weekly contributions from those who are now living in such joyful idleness upon them.

We expect Mercer to lose in this fight because he is short on both brains and ability and we do not believe that the mill operatives will welcome him with his taint of Germanism.

No Need for Low Prices.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1920.
Mr. David Clark,
39 S. Church St.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We note with considerable interest your editorial in the Textile Bulletin of July 22, 1920, "Selling Below Market."

We wish to congratulate you for your comments in this editorial, and in connection with this, we think it would be a good idea for you to express your views to the mill men relative to the so-called speculative commission houses, which are short-selling the market today, as apparently they are bearing the market to the lowest possible point for the express purpose of loading up with cheap yarns in anticipation of a higher market, which will naturally follow the present inactive one.

In connection with the bears and speculators, our views are that the _____ of _____ is actively and

closely associated, as they are quoting prices from day to day which are much lower than any mills will accept business, and have assisted materially in causing the buyers to hesitate in placing orders.

We would be pleased to have you ask this paper wherein they are able to obtain prices quoted.

We do not believe commission houses should quote yarns at a lower price to customers than they would be able to go into the open market and buy same. The mills themselves should have the privilege of naming a price that their product should be offered at.

Very truly yours,

Mauney-Steel Company,
J. S. P. Carpenter.

British Depression At An End.

"The wave of depression which has swept over industrial England of late has come to an end, and recovery has set in. What was the cause of this temporary access of uncertainty? It was simply a world panic which, beginning in Japan, swept round over America, and broke through with far less violence on the business world of Great Britain. We must add that the recent fall in prices, excellent as it has been for the hard-pressed consumer, has had a depressing influence on that natural optimism which seems so essential to business enterprise. But all this is over, and the sun has once more burst through the clouds in the business field, and is about to shine on good and certain prospects. What is the position? It is a solid fact that production has not yet overtaken consumption."—London Sunday Express.

British Cloth and Yarn Improvement Continues.

Manchester, July 26.—The improvement which has been manifest in the cloth and yarn market has not been affected by the raw cotton slump. Buyers are now in the market from South American houses open to buy large quantities of all materials.—Women's Wear.

Philadelphia Cotton Goods.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The retail cotton goods trade in this city is experiencing the most prosperous July history. Dealers say the record demand shows no sign of declining. July of last year set new records in retail cotton goods merchandising, but those marks will not stand when the final totals for this month are made up, it is asserted.

Columbia Offers Textile Course.

A course of 15 lectures will be given by Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, with W. H. Dooley as instructor. The aim of the course is to give a working knowledge of the construction, weave and manufacture of cloth, and to teach the student how to identify and describe textile fabrics and yarns.

Personal News

J. E. Ledbetter is now overseer of carding at Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

R. L. Gaddy is now superintendent of the Irene Mill and Palmetto Damask Mill, Gaffney, S. C.

W. M. Mitchell, overseer of carding at night of the Gilmer Co., goes with Mr. Asbell as second hand.

R. R. Johnson, from Bessemer City, N. C., is overseer of weaving at Palmetto Damask Mill, Gaffney, S. C.

F. G. Asbell has resigned as carder at L. H. Gilmer Company, Millen, Ga., to accept similar position at Bath, S. C.

J. E. Myers, formerly overseer of cloth room at Buffalo, S. C., is now overseer of cloth room at Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

L. W. Weeks from Eatonton, Ga., is now foreman of spinning of the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Manufacturing Company.

F. G. Asbell, overseer of carding for L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga., has resigned to take position as carder at Langley, S. C.

C. J. Tripp, formerly of Hartsville, S. C., is now overseer of spinning and spooling at Wadesboro Cotton Mill, Wadesboro, N. C.

J. W. Sawyer has returned to his old position as overseer of cloth room at Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C.

C. D. Barfield, from the Montgomery, Ala., Cotton Manufacturing Co., is now foreman of weaving for the Equinox Mill, Anderson, S. C.

John Stevens from Lanett, Ala., has succeeded J. L. Carr as foreman of carding for the Montgomery Cotton Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

J. L. Cooper has resigned as overseer carding at Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga., and has accepted a similar position with Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.

George B. Lee has resigned his position at Orangeburg, S. C., to become overseer of spinning, spooling and twisting for the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

G. B. Davis, from the Avondale Mill, at Birmingham, Ala., is going back to Montgomery to be boss weaver for the Montgomery Cotton Manufacturing Company.

J. W. Fernander has resigned as overseer of carding at Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, and accepted position as superintendent of Eatonton Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

C. C. Cobb, formerly superintendent of the Ella Mill at Shelby, N. C., is now general manager for the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Manufacturing Co., which a few months ago took over the plant of the Montgomery Cotton Mills, and will soon assume control of the mills at Union Springs, Ala.

G. M. Hagler, chief engineer and master mechanic at Moore Cotton Mill, Lenoir, N. C., has resigned to accept a similar position with Wendenah Cotton Mill at Lexington, N. C.

Textile Traffic Bureau Opens Temporary Offices.

The New York Textile Traffic Bureau has been organized with temporary quarters at No. 35 Nassau street, New York City, N. Y., care of Samuel M. Fisher, secretary and treasurer, and the permanent quarters will be, from August 1 on, at No. 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Capt. Francis L. Montgomery has been appointed as the active head and general manager of the organization and E. W. Weeks as southern traffic manager. Underwriting or charter members: Converting houses, 31; cotton goods finishing plants located in the States of New York and New Jersey, also Pennsylvania, 16. Total, 47.

There are at least twenty more prospective members among the New York converting houses. The New England finishers will have a similar organization of their own, dealing entirely with New England problems, whereas our organization will deal principally and entirely with shipments to New York and adjacent territories.

The aims of the organization are first to assist by personal contact; to relieve the present freight congestion at breakup and transfer points and bring goods to their destination. At the same time we will try to immediately institute a system of combination of full carload shipments. And in addition to this, this organization will check up the rates as well as the freight bills of its members. In other words, this bureau will more or less look after the freight problems of its membership on such shipments as originate south and go to the territory mentioned before; namely, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The officers of the new organization are (5 directors): Henry Lauten, president of Prince Lauten Company; Elliot C. House, vice-president of Dutchess Bleachery; Joseph St. John, of St. John Bros; Milton Hesse, of Milius Hesse & Levy; Chas. Marvin, of Utica Willowvale Bleachery.

The membership consists of three classes: Underwriting members, class A, composed of converters and finishing plants located in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; class B, membership will be composed of contributing members that have an indirect interest in the shipment, such as Southern cotton mills, commission houses and brokers. The charges for the membership to class B have been set down at the nominally small figure of \$100. Class C will be composed of members who are converters, etc., that only handle Southern goods occasionally and who will only occasionally need the services of this bureau.



Coal Pocket at Norwich, Conn., built by the Guarantee Construction Co., treated throughout with Lyster Creosote wood preserver, "NO-D-K"

'No-D-K' is put to greatly diversified uses, one of which is shown in the illustration. On the outside where a permanent black color was desired, drop black in oil was added as "No-D-K" by itself would weather to a brownish grey.

Other wooden structures where "No-D-K" adds life: Trestles, Bridges, Dams, Flumes, Penstocks, Fences and Posts, Platforms, Steps, Floors, Ceiling, Planks, Beams, Shingles, Ball Park Bleachers and Stands, Telephone and Telegraph Poles, Etc.

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**Automatic,
Inter-Departmental
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I accept your offer for a 10-minute no-obligation demonstration of Select-O-Phone, Automatic Telephone and Call System.

My name is _____ Title _____
Firm name _____
Address _____

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Moncure, N. C.—The Moncure Manufacturing Company, to manufacture cotton products, has been incorporated with capital of \$200,000. The incorporators are: C. D. Orrell, Moncure, and Howard White and S. Brown Shepherd, both Raleigh, N. C.

Hickory, N. C.—Planning the completion of their new big cotton mill at Mortimer, in Caldwell county, at least by the first of the year, active work upon the construction of a 5,000-spindle plant has started by the United Mills Company, with headquarters at Hickory. The plant, to be built of reinforced concrete, will measure 75 by 338 feet, has already been staked out and building materials are being received daily. The site is located upon Wilson's creek, adjacent to the Carolina and Northwestern railroad. While steam power will be utilized to operate the mill, it is understood that at a later date water power, developed from Wilson's creek, will be used as the main source of power at the mills. Probably a force of 150 operatives will be required when the plant opens, it is believed. This plant, when completed, will be the first to operate in that immediate section of Caldwell county.

Give Library to Employees.

The management of the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.; Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C., and Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., has recently presented the employees with a circulating library containing one thousand volumes. The selection of the titles was left to a committee headed by the superintendent of the mills' schools.

Expect Many Entries at Southern Textile Exhibit.

Spartanburg, S. C.—According to statements of mill men here the Southern Textile Exposition to be held in Greenville, in October, will be the biggest show of the kind ever attempted in South Carolina, both in the number and comprehensiveness of exhibits and also from the standpoint of attendance. The big manufacturing concerns in this section are already making arrangements for exhibit space. Manufacturers of cotton mill machinery, jobbers, salesmen, cotton mill presidents and many others interested in the cotton mill industry will be

E. W. Netherland

who was in Tupelo, Miss., in the years 1901-1902-1903, might learn something to his interest by writing C. H. Canterbury, 1408 11th Ave., Meridian, Miss.

Wanted.

Two Whitin Twisters 2 1/2 inch ring, large spindle. Send description and price. J. M. Williams, Stonewall Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

E. S. DRAPER

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MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

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MADE BY CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.

GUARANTEED CUT FROM WITHIN SIX
INCHES EITHER SIDE OF THE BACKBONE
DOUBLE STRETCHED WATERPROOF

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there, and numbers of them have already notified the officials of the Southern Textile Exposition Company of their purpose to attend. Many of these notices are coming from the East, the Middle West and the South.

Japanese Spinning Industry.

Since the beginning of the late war, the spinning industry has been developing with extraordinary intensity and rapidity in Japan, and the orders for new spindles cannot be kept pace with. Between 1915-17 Japanese spinning mills ordered 1,270,000 spindles in England, but only 55,000 have so far been delivered. Since 1917 orders have been placed for a further 1,300,000 spindles of English make, and an order for 800,000 has gone to the State, where, if things can be hustled through a bit, further orders will undoubtedly be sent. All these orders are to be delivered during the course of 1920. However, owing to the present industrial situation it is feared that, in reality, it will take some years to execute these orders. Japanese spinning mills are also somewhat restless at the eight-hour day having been accepted, and also the restrictions relating to night work. In order to prevent the reduction in output which would result, at least 1,000,000 new spindles must be put down at once, and apparently, it is impossible to get them. In order to remedy this situation and punish foreign manufacturers for the delay in execution of orders, several influential Japanese spinners have now decided to start making spindles for themselves. The Kobe Steelworks, in which several spinning companies are interested, have already commenced their manufacture and brilliant results are expected.

Life and the conductor of a trolley car find it mighty hard to get people to move up toward the front.

Whitney Manufacturing Company.

Whitney, S. C.

A. S. Thomas Superintendent
Robt. Huskey Carder
D. J. Quillan Spinner
A. L. Carman Slasher
A. L. Carman Weaver
J. W. Sawyer Cloth Room
J. C. Hewitt M. M.

Wanted.

Overseer spinning, twisting and spooling for 8,000 spindle yarn mill on 40/2 skeins. Good cotton always used. No night work. House rent free. Mill has first class physician free. Health excelled no where. State experience and wages expected, also age and whether married or single, giving references in first letter. Alabamian preferred. Address XYZ, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Madrid Cotton Mill.

Madrid, Ala.

J. L. Channell Superintendent
J. T. Quarles Carder
R. E. Wilson Spinner
C. C. Burkett M. M.

Lois Cotton Mills.

Douglasville, Ga.

J. F. Long Superintendent
J. E. Ledbetter Carder
M. A. Burns Spinner
W. L. Stephens Weaver
L. A. White Cloth Room
C. A. Keown Master Mechanic

Griffin Mfg. Co.

Griffin, Ga.

G. H. Redmond Superintendent
James Oates Carder
J. F. Wharton Spinner
R. H. Seymour Weaver
Spooler, Warper, Slasher & Draw-in
V. J. Deas Weaver
J. T. McKibban Cloth Room
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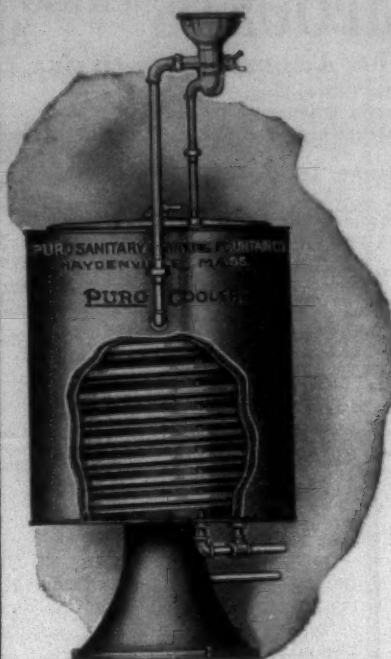
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C. B. BIDWELL, C. P. A., RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT

Some Developments and Tendencies in the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 21.)

—permit them to make known their from them suggestions. It has been frequently said that what the worker wants is a square deal, which is true. He wants to be treated as a man and to be given the opportunity desire and complaints and invite for unfolding the latent resources that God placed in him, just exactly as you do for yourself. But the question is often asked: What is a square deal and how can it be determined? The only way to determine it is for both parties to come together and talk it over in a fair and kindly spirit, each desirous of doing what is right and of showing proper consideration for the other. If two parties are not agreed between themselves as to what constitutes a square deal and each will say to the other: "Brother, I am willing to admit that my view may be selfish and wrong. I was raised under this system and followed the practices which were considered good business but I realize that we have reached a new age and I sincerely desire to do what is right and fair. I will talk it over with you and if my views are wrong I am willing to be shown and to get them right." If each one will say that to the other and in that spirit gather round the council table, have you any doubt as to what the outcome will be? If I want to do the thing that is right and you are willing to do the thing that is right, bless your heart, there need not be any difficulty between you and me, and even if we do not strike it all at first, we

can make an excellent beginning and neither of us need have any fear of the outcome. But you can't create that atmosphere over night. It doesn't grow like a mushroom. This thing that you call a democratic spirit is not a product that you can put on like you do your coat and take off when you change your mind. Sometime ago, after making a little talk on Industrial Democracy, a man who had heard it came to me and said: "Mr. Fitzgerald, if you will send someone out to my plant and install that system, I will pay any amount that may be considered reasonable." I said: "Brother, that sounds fine and I am glad to have that testimony from you. But let me ask you a few questions in regard to the conditions in your plant." He was a little hesitant, but I soon found that he had had a strike on for six months, which he could not settle and of course would be quite willing to pay any reasonable amount of money to get his mill started. Alas, it is true that in many cases the attitude of the management toward their men has driven away their sympathy and lost to them the opportunity for whole-hearted co-operation. And you cannot get it back over night. When our good brother made the statement last night that about two-thirds of the blame for existing labor conditions belonged to the executive department I could readily see that it jarred our nerves. But while we may not realize it, those of us who are executives may well take to heart all that he said and we would find it profitable to accept his warning, and instead of being offended, open our eyes and see if we

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SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

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PASCO TOOL COMPANY

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cannot discover the real facts.

In speaking of the executives I must admit that in most cases they have reached a point long ago that they desire to be fair and considerate of their help. The owner of an industry or the executive head does not want anybody to mistreat his people. He does not want the superintendent or the over-seers who represent him to act like autocrats and yet you and I know that very often his wishes are not respected. You can go into almost any plant and find that there are frictions, misunderstandings, and oftentimes unjust rulings visited upon the workers, caused by autocratic bosses and, strange to say, it is often the case that the meanest and most arbitrary of them are men who have come up from the rank and file. Another serious problem is that this same autocratic boss has not developed much of the quality of leadership. He was raised under a system in which he considered himself a driver rather than a leader. His one answer for all of the ills in his department has been: "Short of help." And, notwithstanding he may have hired two for every one lost, the efficiency has gone down, down, down. The biggest leak in the whole realm of industry today is the waste of human brains; the talent and genius of the vast army of workers who, under the old system have had no opportunity for self expression and no incentive to draw out of themselves these undeveloped resources. There has been no adequate method of rewarding individual merit, no system of promotion, no opportunity to elicit from the

worker a hearty interest in his work by inviting suggestions or permitting him to feel a partnership in the results of his efforts. We had a case to come up a few days ago, that gave me more pleasure than words can express. And old fellow who for many years has been second hand in one of our cloth rooms, having charge of certain finishing machines, had been working a long time to devise some scheme to prevent cloth from being wrinkled and cut while passing through steel calendar rolls. He finally succeeded in bringing out one of the most ingenious devices to overcome this trouble that I have ever seen. It is very simple, comparatively inexpensive, and will prove a serviceable thing to industry. One wonders why it was never discovered before. We had the pleasure of patenting it for him without any cost, as well as having all of the work done in the mill shop and of handing him a check for one thousand dollars in recognition of his contribution to the progress of his department.

In one year of Industrial Democracy we have seen four useful inventions come from the ranks of our people, two of them of considerable practical value; also there has been a long list of constructive suggestions, which with the many investigations to bring out facts and improve methods, has taught us more about the business than we ever knew before.

There is more inventive and creative genius among the ranks of industry than we realize, if we give it a chance and create a favorable atmosphere in which to bring it to



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The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

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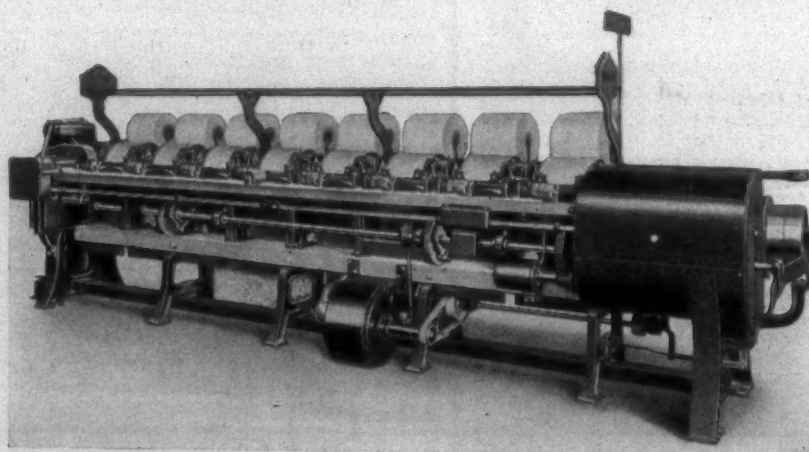
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Foundry and Machinists
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of the alleys and
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in the Spinning,
Spool and Twister
Rooms. It soon
pays for itself in the
saving of labor and
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Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travel-
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Chains, Etc. Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle
Mill Supplies. Repairs and Castings. Boilers, Flues, Stacks, Tanks,
Pumps, Pipes and Fittings. Gasoline Engines. Wood Saws.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



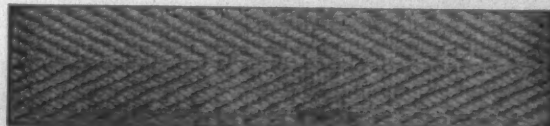
Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting
Saddles, the latest invention in Sad-
dles for Top Rolls of Spinning Ma-
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Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings**



Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

light.

The most potent factor that we know of in developing such an atmosphere is the Industrial Y. M. C. A. You were discussing last night the influence of the churches upon the industrial worker; I couldn't help but think of what our own experience has been along that line. We passed through a period during which, except for the faithful few there was almost no spiritual life among our village churches. The people had no vision, and were small and narrow in their support. The pastors had a hard time and were utterly unable to arouse a lively interest. Within twelve months after our Industrial Y. M. C. A. was started, the community began to wake up. The sweet-spirited talented leaders of the Y. M. C. A. knew just what was needed to bring about whole-hearted co-operation, and without stirring up any secular or denominational strife, there was soon manifest a new community spirit and a great revival of spiritual interest. Our churches are today an enormous power for good among our people.

Since the war came on, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches have all had to remodel and enlarge their buildings, as well as to build and equip modern Sunday school rooms with facilities for individual classes. The Sunday schools have recently broken all former records for membership and attendance, also the churches in their missionary collections and other activities have outstripped former years.

My friends, it is an inspiration to me to talk with you this morning, under the influence of these surrounding hills, because I have seen from your discussions that you are honestly seeking the truth, and that as your minds center upon these problems, you will have the courage and backbone to accept the truth and act upon it.

Some of you, perhaps, will admit a state of things in your particular industry, in which you cannot go to your people all of a sudden and arouse their interest in the questions. You would not like to say to them: "Look here, we are both wrong, and we're not getting anywhere by our present methods; let's get together and each try to see things from the other's viewpoint; and let us together try to build a better, more prosperous and happier organization than we ever had before."

Brother, if you are so dignified and so set in your ways, so far removed from brother-love and sympathy with the aspirations of your fellow-workers, that you can't do this gracefully, then call in our esteemed Chairman (Mr. Towson) or his associates of the Industrial Y. M. C. A. and let them help you change that environment. They can open your eyes most pleasantly

and profitably and what is more, they will wake up your whole industry if you will recognize existing facts and co-operate with them.

I have great respect for the business man who looks upon Industrial Democracy with the attitude "I will wait and see what it does for the other fellow." You understand that it has been under the fire of a very broad criticism. Some people still think it goes rather too far in giving away "rights." Now I want to say to you very frankly that unless you have the democratic spirit in your heart, you are on dangerous ground. But if you face the issue squarely and tell the truth, and act in harmony with the Golden Rule, there is absolutely nothing to fear. I know a lot of questions arise that seem to complicate its operations and you cannot answer all of the questions at once. But here is something you want to take into account; when the spirit of democracy gets into a man's heart, the problems look very different from what they did before. It takes time to develop it, and patience and perseverance and prayer.

The majority of the workers are not radical; they appreciate the privileges and responsibilities conferred upon them. Of course, there are some who think it an evidence of "smartness" to stick out for their rights; there are demagogues in business as well as in politics; but when you call around the council table people that are selected by their associates to be their spokesmen and representatives, they not only feel the need and desire to act wisely, but oftentimes they approach questions with more conservatism than you would. I have yet to see a case put before such a tribunal, where after the facts were all brought out and all of the cards laid on the table, they didn't act in accordance with the golden rule, and if they lost, they look it like sportsmen.

The dominating spirit finds its expression in the principles upon which the system is founded—Justice, Co-operation, Economy, Energy—Service.

My, how it elevated us last night when Brother Alford told us of that great body of engineers, 182,000 who had resolved that the keystone of their organization should be "Service." This is the yard-stick by which all true values must be measured. He that would be greatest among you, let him serve the most.

If you take from a man the spirit of service, that impelling force that prompts him to do his best, you have robbed him of his highest privilege, and you may give him all the money in the universe, but you can't make him a happy man.

I could go on with an endless list of illustrations, but my time is up. There is hardly an industry of any size in the country today (except those under political control) whose

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

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Manufacturers of

**Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums**

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Mikah Tallow

Swiss Gum

Combination B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

9th St. and 11th Ave. New York City

management is not seeking some means to accomplish just the thing we are talking about. The automobile factories, rubber, steel, oil, soap, the great mining industries, machine shops, and textile plants, all falling in line, to abolish autocratic, selfish methods and to introduce the square deal between management and men; to create an atmosphere in which they can look into each other's faces, and feel a kinship of interest and a sincere desire to co-operate for the good of all and for a better service to mankind.

Tho' it be but a peasant at work
With his plow
Neath the blue, in the open alone;
Tho' it be a great Monarch, with
Thousands to bow
As he sits in high state, on his
throne;
Yet, to each there will come, if he's
faithful and brave
At the setting of life's final sun.
That greatest of treasures that mortal
can crave
A knowledge of duty well done.

The Drying of Cotton Fabrics.

Obviously, the objective of drying cotton fabrics is the removal from them, after the several operations connected with leaching, dyeing and printing, of as much of the moisture they contain as may be extracted without altering the nature of the material. In appearance this objective would seem to be a very simple matter, but in reality the drying of cotton fabric is a difficult problem, since, if the drying be not conducted under the proper conditions, the cost of the operation will be very high, not to mention the risks of producing faulty results. At the outset, the efficiency of the actual drying is assisted in part, at any rate, by the preliminary mechanical action of squeezing. In a general way, the exterior of this mechanical action is the least costly, but cannot suffice for the purpose in view, because when carried out at its best there is left in the material at least 20 per cent of moisture calculated in the dry weight.

The application of heat has therefore to be brought into play. Among the conditions which most easily facilitate the operations of drying, the main ones are the arranging of as large a surface of evaporation as possible, providing contact with air well below its degree of saturation, and as a sufficiently high temperature along with frequent and rapid renewal. The temperature at which the drying

may be accomplished is a factor which is dependent, of course, on the nature of the body to be dried. Notably, linen should not, so that it shall not lose elasticity, be dried at a temperature beyond 50 deg. Cen., wool and silk not above 60 deg. Cen., whereon the cotton fibre may easily withstand a much higher temperature. Apart, however, from the fibre, it is very necessary to take into consideration also the action of the coloring matters, or the other chemical products present on the material to be dried. Regarded generally, it is necessary that the drying should be carried out under the most rational conditions. The air should be heated sufficiently high, and the resulting aqueous vapour should be removed regularly with the air at the right degree of saturation.

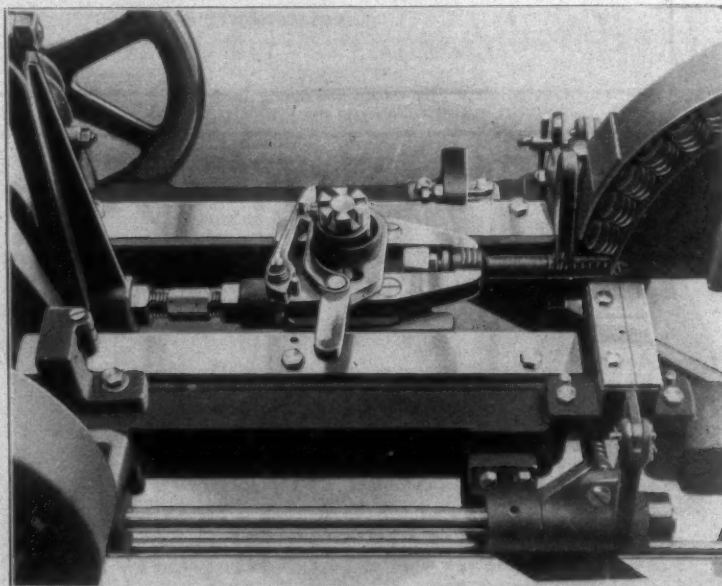
In the absence of a sufficiently active circulation of the air, vaporisation is arrested; on the other hand, if for some accidental reason the temperature reigning in the drying chamber, or the machine, falls appreciably, the aqueous vapour so formed becomes in part condensed, and again wets the pieces it was proposed to dry; as a consequence, to assure regular and rapid drying, it is indispensable that satisfactory and well regulated ventilation should be provided so as to bring dry and hot air continually into contact with the pieces, and to remove at the same time the damp air. In other words, whilst sufficient heat must be applied to vaporise the moisture, the resulting aqueous vapour must be quickly removed. In most works, particularly printworks, the drying-rooms were generally so arranged that the heating arrangements were placed directly inside, an opening being provided for the entry of fresh air and another for the exit of the more or less saturated air. With this arrangement one part only of the piece is rapidly dried, that part nearest to the source of heat in which the air impinges, because in these conditions the air seeks to follow the line of least resistance to the ventilator, the other parts of the material being neglected.

Experience gained indicates that the act of drying is effected in the best conditions when the air is heated before being introduced into the drying chamber, and when it is forced by a certain amount of pressure, rather than being aspirated. Compression of the air presents the following advantage over aspiration, that if the drying chamber is not hermetically closed there will be a loss of a small amount of hot air, but the introduction will not take place if any cold air susceptible of retarding evaporation. The conclu-

sions have been reached in two interesting memoirs on this subject of *letin de la Societe Industrielle de drying*, the one by M. Penot, and the Mullhouse, that: (1) The most eco-

"UTSMAN" Quill Cleaning Machine

Has Many
PATENTED FEATURES



One of which is the "Gripper Head." This catches the Bobbin by the rings around the head and pulls. This prevents damage to the Quills, eliminates split ends which does away with the thread catching on them, which insures better weaving. This feature also conserves the

QUILLS

The shortage of which is experienced by nearly every mill. By installing an "UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINE you can operate with a less number of Quills, which will result in larger dividends. Then, too, it is

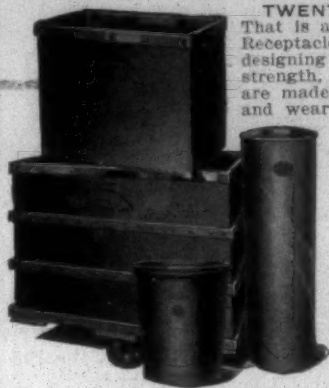
TIME SAVING

A big item with every mill owner. Profits materialize more rapidly when orders do not have to wait for yarn from the spinning room.

OTHERS HAVE PROFITED

Why not you? 165 "UTSMAN" Quill Cleaning Machines are in operation in Southern Mills. THERE'S ONE WAITING FOR YOU.

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

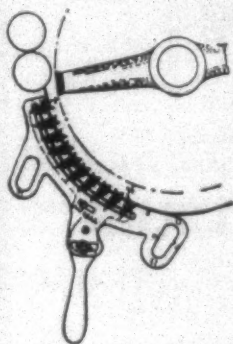
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF HARD SERVICE— That is a common service feat for the Laminar Mill Receptacles. While the greatest care is exercised in designing their construction to give them sufficient strength, it's really the Vul-Cot Fibre of which they are made that gives them the smoothness, lightness and wear resistance for which they have earned an enviable reputation.

Vul-Cot Fibre is a dense tough horn-like like material that is impervious to rust, corrosion, splintering or denting. It is as strong as iron and as light as wood and possesses such phenomenal wearing qualities that it is used extensively for gears, bushings, etc.

Laminar Mill Receptacles are made in the form of trucks, doffing boxes, roving cans and all sorts of special boxes, cans and trays. If you want mill receptacles that are built to wear. Drop us a postal and we will gladly mail you descriptive matter with illustrations and quote you prices.

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Charlotte, N. C.

nomical and the most convenient way of drying cotton fabrics is by the use of cylinders heated by steam, having regard to the quantity of water to be evaporated. If, however, the fabrics for some reason cannot withstand a high temperature, or if they require for the purpose less heat, but substantial for a longer time, this method is not the best.

(2) If a drying chamber be provided, which is well closed, and in which the temperature can be raised up to 50 deg. Cen., an economy will be found in only opening the ventilators when the material seems to be almost dry (Walter Crum's method). The economy effected will be the more greater as the temperature is raised in the least time.

(3) If the construction of the drying chamber does not admit of the temperature being raised quickly enough, it were better to work as ordinarily by continually renewing the air.

(4) In constructing a drying chamber, it should have height sufficient to permit proper handling and manipulating of the material. Anything lost in height should be compensated for by length. The chamber should have the lowest capacity possible for containing the amount of material it is required to dry at the operation. The walls should be constructed of masonry, and no more windows provided than needed for the lighting of the interior.

(5) The temperature of drying should be as high as the nature of the goods will permit.

Those are observation of over 50 years standing, and are still of interest today. Turning now to that very consideration that first of all the drying of any class of cotton fabrics must be so conducted as to turn out goods of good quality, we may consider the requisite conditions. The conditions of drying are both physical and mechanical. The main physical conditions, in the case of mordanted goods: (a) A steam at low pressure costs less to produce and gives less of heat by radiation. (2) By covering in as much as possible the drying cylinder to prevent outside cooling influences. (3) By reducing the number of cylinders and augmenting the diameter so as to present the same surface of contact for the two-fold object—(a) of lessening the number of spaces where the materials is left in its course out of contact with the heated cylinder, and thus decreasing the loss likely to occur from the temperature cooling of the exposed surface of cloth; and (b) of diminishing the stretch in the cloth.

Textile Recorder, Manchester England.

current of hot air in contact with the material. (d) Non-mordanted material should be dried promptly to avoid overoxidation. These considerations serve to show that the question of cost is not the only one to be considered, the first is the attainment of good results, and that objective varies with the nature of the chemical products that have been applied to the material.

The main mechanical conditions controlling the operation of drying depend very much for their efficiency on the fact of the impregnated material being evenly squeezed beforehand. A three-roller padding machine seems to answer that condition the best, but the mode of squeezing is, of course, dependent on many circumstances. In drying, it is a very important condition that no creases shall be produced. Creases are formed, for the most part, when the cloth is allowed to travel too far without support, and when allowed to travel in a too slack condition. Suitable break should be applied, and at the correct angle, by the arrangement of the rollers or laths placed at proper intervals, and if necessary compensating tension rollers.

As it is very desirable that both sides of the cloth should be dried at the same rate, the same amount of heat should be applied to each of the two sides. Also, the middle of the piece should be dried as quickly as the selvages, which generally show a tendency to dry the quicker. When drying in hot air, as in the hot flue, the manner in which the air is caused to impinge on the whole surface of the piece depends largely upon the size of the propelling fan and the speed of the air.

In cylinder-drying, the results of experience go to show that the best thermic yield is attained: (1) When steam is employed at a sufficiently low pressure and steps are taken to reduce the loss of the heat contained in the condensation water. case of mordanted goods: (a) A steam at low pressure costs less to produce and gives less of heat by radiation. (2) By covering in as much as possible the drying cylinder to prevent outside cooling influences. (3) By reducing the number of cylinders and augmenting the diameter so as to present the same surface of contact for the two-fold object—(a) of lessening the number of spaces where the materials is left in its course out of contact with the heated cylinder, and thus decreasing the loss likely to occur from the temperature cooling of the exposed surface of cloth; and (b) of diminishing the stretch in the cloth.

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Cotton Merchants Optimistic Over Condition Abroad.

Although there was a divergence of opinions among the cotton merchants arriving in New York Saturday on the Cunard liner Aquitania in reference to future prices in the market abroad, they agreed that the market was growing rapidly commensurate with the increases in production among the foreign manufacturers. Among the 2,334 passengers on the vessel there were about 25 cotton merchants, the majority of whom were from Texas, who went to Europe to dispose of their crops.

One broker, M. D. Desommes, of Liverpool, who came to this country to purchase the commodity, declared that in his opinion there never would be any drop in the prices of cotton in Europe because the demand would at all times surpass the available supply. He said that when he left Liverpool the conditions in the cotton market were bad, but that an improvement was looked forward to as the mills were once more buying on an extensive scale, owing to the fact that they are working to capacity. He added that the mills need all the stock that can be supplied and that a drop in prices there is not expected.

On the other hand, Allan Bond, member of the firm of Bond, McEnany & Co., cotton merchants in this city, declared that the prices are dependable to a great extent upon the crops, and as he received radios from his firm on the way over telling of the market conditions here, he seemed rather optimistic as far as a drop in prices was concerned.

"The crop conditions on the Continent," said Mr. Bond, "were splendid. The reports received in France from Belgium and Germany showed that they were never better and the mills are extremely busy. In Austria the conditions in the industry are favorable and when I left there I heard that the mills in Southern Austria were working from 40 to 50 per cent of normal, with daily improvements. The spinners are doing a good business, and although strikes have been threatened again and again, I think that the labor trouble will in a short time work itself out. The people are beginning to realize that the one way the nations can rehabilitate themselves is for them to resume their normal work."

Also among the returning passengers was Garnett Andrews, president of a chain of cotton hosiery mills in the South, including the Richmond Hosiery Mills, the Rockwood Hosiery Mills and the Magnet Knitting Mills, who has been abroad making a survey of the markets and general business situation, with a view of reviving the big export business that his mills conducted before the war. Mr. Andrews said he believed that September would be a good time for American exporters in his and allied lines to go abroad with their products, as the stocks throughout Europe were uniformly low. The retailers in London and Paris, he added, were doing business on a tremendous scale. For a brief period he was also in Germany, but in that nation, Mr. Andrews asserted, all foreigners are being "fleeced"

to the extent of 150 to 200 per cent over all normal prices for German citizens, their contention being that the foreigners can well afford the additional prices because the exchange is favorable to them.

Harry d'Annunzia, who spent three months in France, Italy, Switzerland and England, looking for fabrics and getting a general idea of new fashions in men's clothing for his concern, Fashion Park, of Rochester, was also on the passenger list of the Aquitania. He was accompanied by his wife.

"Prices for piece goods," said Mr. d'Annunzia, "are extremely high, due to the scarcity of raw materials and the high wages being paid to labor. Ready-to-wear suits were priced at top-notch. In Italy I spent 300 francs for a suit and in England prices ranging from \$70 to \$85 were being asked for suits of no unusual quality or design. Made-to-order suits were from \$100 upward."


"In Paris I found the men were dressing well, but it must be admitted that the male styles in Italy are superior. In London, of course, the male attire is up to the usual standard, the evening styles being even a little better. Both the manufacturers and the retailers in men's clothing in Paris are doing a tremendous business, this trade being fortified by the people in the industry getting down to diligent work. This also applies to Italy, where the conditions are gradually settling again but the prices remain high. Summing up the situation in a few words, I can say that the conditions are good everywhere on the Continent and the people are getting down to work."

William E. McKay, and K. Lutz, both of the firm of Krower & Tynberg Co., importers of embroidery and materials, also returned. The former has been abroad purchasing white goods and silks, and the latter did the handkerchief buying for that concern.

Mr. McKay said that there was considerable interest manifested in fancy white materials, printed organdies and voiles, some of which he bought for the spring business next year. There seemed to be considerable activity in the printed organdies, with voiles as dress fabrics gaining favor. Cotton goods, he declared, were being sold from 30 to 40 per cent lower in Europe at the present time than in this country, with the result that cash purchases there are very advantageous to the Americans.

In all the textile centers, Mr. McKay added, the conditions are improving. Lately, though, there has been a lull in the cotton goods market as the buying was delayed owing to the unsatisfactory and unsettled conditions generally. This, to a great degree, has been responsible for the lower prices, and at the opportune time purchases will be increased with a corresponding rise in prices.

Other passengers returning on the Aquitania included Julius Ciechanow, of the importing firm of the same name, who returned with 50 new dress models; and H. A. Sands, of McFadden, Sands & Co., of this city and Philadelphia, cotton merchants.



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RAWHIDE LOOM PICKERS

GARLAND MFG. CO.
SACO, MAINE

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTSO. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILSO. K. SIZING
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NON-FLUID OIL

Will You Try This?

It has shown the way to big savings, to leading textile mills throughout the country.

TRADE MARK

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Special Textile Lubricants

With the present high cost of labor and materials you owe it to your mill to cut down waste and spoilage wherever possible.

This free testing sample will quickly demonstrate to you that NON-FLUID OIL will reduce power waste by cutting down excess friction—will save spoilage of goods by clinging to bearings—it won't drip or spatter and waste out like oil.

This testing sample will also prove to you how easily and economically NON-FLUID OIL is applied and how much longer it lasts than either fluid oil or grease—Saving lubricant and labor spent in oiling.

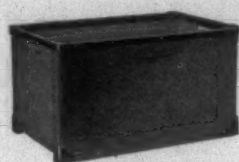
Don't wait—Write today for a testing sample—Mentioning machine and bearings you wish to make your trial on.

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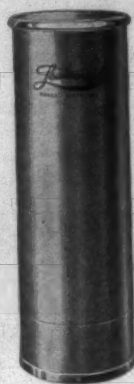



Leatheroid

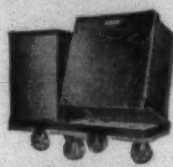
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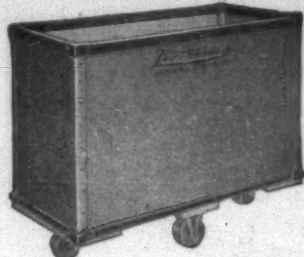
Leatheroid Box



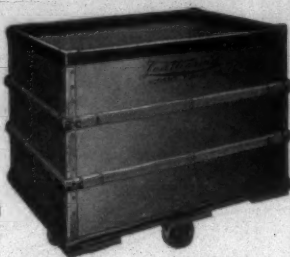
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We specialize on Doffing Boxes,
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GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

Market for Hosiery in Finland.

(Consul Leslie A. Davis, Helsingfors)

Imported hosiery is worn only by the inhabitants of the cities, the largest of which is Helsingfors, with a population of about 200,000. Out of a total population of 3,500,000 in Finland there are only about 525,000 who dwell in cities and towns. The 3,000,000 inhabitants of the rural districts wear hosiery made at home or in Finnish factories.

Very little hosiery is now imported into Finland, owing to the present rigid import restrictions. The main sources of supply last year were Sweden, whereas in 1913, 90 per cent of imported hosiery came from Germany and the rest from Scandinavia and England.

The grades mostly used are low-priced, medium weight, cotton. There is practically no silk hosiery sold in Finland and very little wool hosiery sold here.

The import tariff on cotton hosiery is 10.50 Finnish marks per kilo, that on wool hosiery 19.50 marks per kilo, that on silk hosiery 120 marks per kilo, and that on artificial silk hosiery 60 marks per kilo.

Very little American merchandise is imported here now, owing to the unfavorable rate of exchange and the present import restrictions, but there is a growing tendency to favor American goods owing to their recognized superiority.

All sales at present are for cash.

Manetta Mill.

Lando, S. C.

G. A. Bulhamer	Superintendent
C. H. Hammond	Asst. Supt.
John Adams	Spinner
Quint Lagnell	Slasher
J. A. Wootan	Weaver
J. H. Bolton	Cloth Room
C. H. Hammond	Dyer
J. E. Langlef	M. M.

L. H. Gilmer Company. Millen, Ga.

Thos. N. Harvey	Mgr. & Supt.
J. E. Hutto	Carder
G. F. Royce	Spinner
F. S. Ramsey	M. M.

Stonewall Cotton Mills.

Stonewall, Miss.

J. H. Merritt	Superintendent
W. R. Estridge	Gen. Overseer
Will Privolt	No. 1 Carding
F. H. Richards	No. 2 Carding
Jack Smith	No. 1 Spinning
G. W. Layfield	No. 2 Spinning
John Downs	Slasher
T. W. Stanly	No. 1 weaving
J. T. Touchstone	No. 2 Weaving
T. L. Garner	Cloth Room
Will Clark	Dyer
Clyde Lollis	M. M.
W. W. Dyess	Outside
W. G. Madox	Outside

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

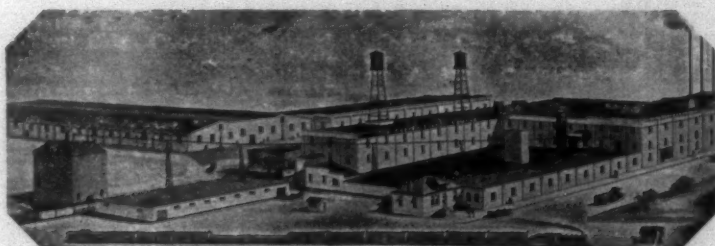
DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

Victor Mill Starch is a clean, thin-boiling starch, and makes better looking goods than any starch on the market. It carries the weight into the cloth and is cheaper in the end.

The Price is right and we can ship promptly. Thousands of satisfied users is the best evidence of its merits and we will gladly furnish upon request names of mills that have been our customers for years.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

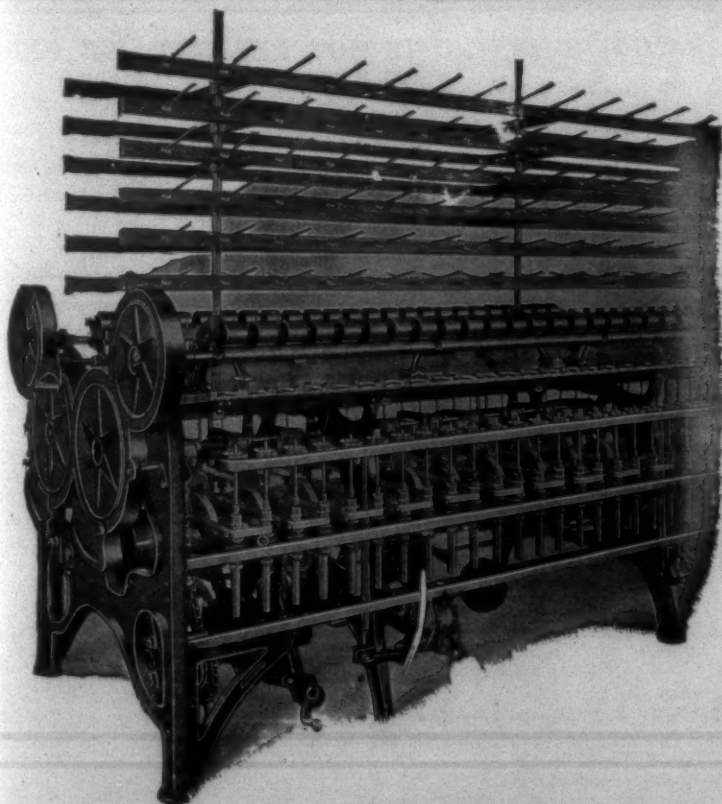
SOUTHERN AGENT,
JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

J. J. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.
Traveling Representative

Sullivan Hardware Company

Anderson, S. C.

State Distributors for
The PREST-O-LITE Company
Oxy-Acetylene Welding and
Cutting Apparatus
and Supplies

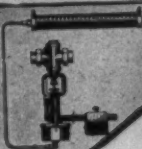


TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N. C.



OVERHEATING IS COSTLY

Controlled heat avoids waste and loss of material, preserves the health and energy of your workers and speeds up production.

THE POWERS HEAT REGULATOR

There is need for Powers Regulation wherever uniform temperatures are necessary—in the dye kettles, size boxes, slashes, hot water tanks, etc. A type for every requirement.

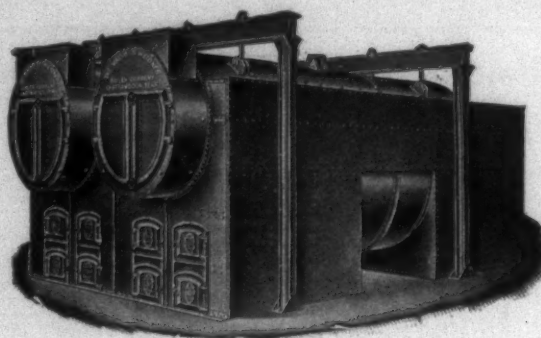
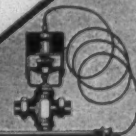
We have been manufacturing heat regulators for thirty years and our experience is at your service. Write for Bulletin No. 138.

The Powers Regulator Co.

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control
New York Chicago Boston Toronto

Southern Representatives:

"ASKUS" Ira L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C. (1224)



When
You
need
Boilers
or
Tanks
Write Us

The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Write us for Prices—Send For our Catalogues.

All Wool Roller, Slasher and Clearer Cloths

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MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

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AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

WEST RALEIGH

Young men of character and force find that technical education enables them to succeed in their chosen vocations. State College graduates are prepared not only for personal success, but for leadership in industrial progress. The college offers thorough practical,

FOUR YEAR TECHNICAL COURSES IN:

Agriculture, comprising elective courses in General Agriculture, Farm Crops, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Veterinary Science, Poultry Science, Biology and Vocational education.

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Civil Engineering
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Textile Engineering
Chemical Engineering
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Excellent equipment in all departments.

Session begins September 7. Accommodations limited to 1,000. Young men who expect to enter should apply early, as room for only about 400 new students will be available.

Entrance requirements for four year Freshman Class, 14 units, distributed as follows: English, 3; History, 2; Mathematics, (including Algebra through Progressions and Plane Geometry), 2½; Science, 1; Elective, 5½. For catalogue, illustrated circular, and entrance blanks, write E. B. OWEN, Registrar.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON

Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

Southern Office Charlotte, N. C.
1216 REALTY BUILDING, P. O. Box 523
FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent

There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in The Mill



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

STOCKS

Hill, Clark & Company

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

BONDS

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....1920.

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Slasher

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT

National Ring Traveler Company

Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative:
C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C.

FOR SALE Textile Machinery

1 Hand feed drill press	\$ 90.00
1 Single Bolster Atherton Breaker	1,260.00
1 Potter Atherton Finisher	900.00
11—40-in. Pettie Cards, 10-in. Coil, each	1,305.00
2 Head Pettie Drawing, 5 deliveries, each	9.00
1—12x6 Providence Slubber, 64 spindle	27.50
1—8x4 Saco Water Power Speeder, 120 spindles	16.00
—8x4 Woonsocket Speeder, 128 spindles	16.00
1—192 spindle Lowell Spinning Frame, 2½-in. ring, 2½ ga.	5.40
2 Atherton Spinning Frames, 208 spindles, 2-in. ring, 2½ ga.	5.40
1 Lowell Spinning Frame, 208 spindles, 1½-in. ring, 2½ ga.	5.40
4 Lowell Spinning Frames, 144 spindles, 1½-in. ring, 2½ ga.	5.40
1 Whitin Spinning Frame, 154 spindles, 2-in. ring, 2½ ga.	5.40
All spinning have creels for double rolling.	
1—6x5 Franklin Spooler, 60 spindles	7.00
2 Silver and Gay Ball inders, 16 spindles each, from 3 to 9 oz. ball, each	383.00
2 No. 5 Cone Winders	110.00
8 Roving Boxes, each	4.50
About 300—10-in. Roving Cans, each	1.25
3—3-gallon Fire Extinguishers, each	8.00
2 Knotters Yarn, each	17.00
Belting, Shafting, etc., quoted on application.	
For further particulars address the	

ATLANTA COTTON MILLS COMPANY

Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN HIGH SPEED CHAIN

Seventeen years the business of American High Speed Chain has given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanical simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither belts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that it is worth spending to know it if it should happen to be true?

ABELL HOWE COMPANY

Branch Offices in
E. S. PLAYER, Southern Rep., Greenville, S. C.

Knit Goods

Philadelphia, Pa.—Better confidence in the knit goods market becomes manifest with the naming of new prices and cumulative evidence of an apparent endeavor on the part of manufacturers to meet, so far as possible, the trying conditions under which the jobbing trade labors in relation to retailers. But jobbers, while seeming satisfied with the attitude of mills in general, cannot be tempted by lower quotations of more favorable terms to resume buying, it is declared. They are said to be absolutely out of the market, so far as making engagements for merchandise is concerned. Small lot orders are filtering through, more particularly for hosiery, except in silk lines, on which radically lower figures have been announced by several mills.

If all the factors in the hosiery industry could be convinced of their individual responsibilities there would be more stability or rather more activity in that market today.

The manufacturers say that they have done their best to keep their organizations under way, and they have realized the responsibility which is theirs, namely, that of keeping the markets well supplied with goods. They had hoped that they could continue an uninterrupted manufacturing policy before things began to slacken up, and they were forced suddenly at the end of their present contracts to curtail.

They are now beginning to wonder at the lack of responsibility in the industry that the jobbers are showing. While the operators say that every one did a most excellent amount of business financially and otherwise in the past several seasons, there are very few operators who have not suffered some sort of a financial loss of late—a loss either through falling off of the value of raw materials in stock or the loss sustained because of the general dullness of business.

The mill owners have not been averse to crossing off certain sums of money to keep going and to operate as usual. They complain that the jobbers have been the ones who seem to lack the sense of broader responsibility in the trade which would lead them to show some disposition to be less selfish in the conduct of their affairs and lead them to look further than the front windows of their own establishments when considering business conditions in general.

It seems to be the fact that the middlemen seem less inclined than any other factors in the trade to sacrifice some of the great gains they made during the war period to the general stability of the hosiery business today.

It is pointed out that they could put a great deal of vitality into the situation by doing some buying at this time. The most conservative buying on the smallest scale would serve to give the operators something definite to work on. They

would then be convinced that the jobbers were sufficiently interested in the manufacturing world to keep the wheels moving.

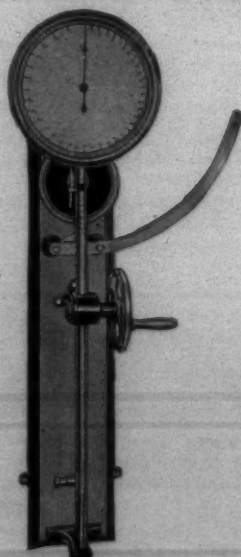
However, the middlemen are not inclined to take even the most moderate risks at this time. After all they are the portion of the trade that is supposed to furnish the retail trade with ready supplies of goods. They are the base of supplies so to speak for quick demand. The operators are beginning to think of the possibility of approaching the retail trade direct in merchandising. The middle trade is so leery, so skeptical and so slow to move that unless the mills are going to shut down altogether they will have to do something drastic in the way of getting orders.

If the jobbers continue to procrastinate and say that the mills "can take the hindmost" the mill men will see to it that their organizations are kept going by some other means. They merely wait for a more definite hostile attitude on the part of the jobbers before they take steps which will guarantee more fully their own positions.

The jobbers' side of the story is centered in the embarrassment which he feels from the commitments which he has already made. He has high priced heathers coming in for fall, he has high priced silk hosiery coming in on late deliveries and he has high priced fall merchandise, already in many cases paid for which is coming in and which he is not moving right out to the retailers. Many do not see their way clear to make further purchases even when they are inclined to do so and that is not very often.

An engine, no matter how good the make, will not run without steam, boys. Fire up!

SCOTT TESTERS



CATALOG—
HENRY L. SCOTT & CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 850,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor
Extra Strength of Yarn
Less Waste
Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings
Reduced Cost of Spinning
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

MERROWING

Established 1838

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Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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CONCENTRATED POWDER

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Eastern Office, 336 Grosverner Bldg., Providence, R. I.
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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarns

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Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax re-
turns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

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Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
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Textile SUPPLIES Electrical

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All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Very little yarn business is reported in any quarter of the markets. Knitting yarns are quoted lower in the markets but it is claimed that many Southern spinners are paying no attention to the prices quoted here.

Such features of the cotton yarn trade as inquiries, deliveries, and disparity between asking prices and actual sale prices remain unchanged. Inquiry that gives promise of immediate business is still scarce, but there is undeniably more interest in yarns than there was a month ago. Less complaint than for months back is heard here regarding deliveries, but in some instances spinners who are still behind in shipping overdue yarns appear to be taking a short-sighted course in not doing their utmost to get shipments to destination as quickly as possible.

Gaps of as much as 20 cents a pound still persist between dealers' and spinners' quotations and the actual sale prices reported by other dealers. A tendency to split prices into fractions of a cent is becoming noticeable and some say it is due to greater resistance to selling pressure on the part of spinners who have heretofore been practically accepting dealers and buyers offers without controversy, in their anxiety to keep in operation.

As to increased interest in cotton yarn, both by weavers and knitters, for some time past there has been scarcity of finished fabrics and consequent return to old high prices for goods, or at least a distinct stiffening of retail prices this fall, while, on the other hand, the same manufacturers have been actually engaged in trying to force down yarns to prices whereby, with a like reduction in other costs, they could turn out quantities of goods to meet demand from their trade in October, November and December at a considerably lower price level than that in effect during the corresponding period last year.

Yarn prices have responded to this pressure and indications are becoming apparent that current rates in some cases are approaching a level at which some business is bound to be attracted.

Dealers whose reputation is built on their frankness and honesty of purpose in advising their customers are already beginning to counsel a start in the matter of scale-down buying on a moderate scale. One such dealer stated: "If I were a manufacturer I would begin to feel like owning some yarn at present prices."

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s to 10s..67	2-ply 26s..88
12s to 14s..69	2-ply 30s..95
2-ply 16s..72	2-ply 40s..1.40-1.50
2-ply 20s..76	2-ply 50s..1.90
2-ply 24s..85	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
6s to 10s..65	30s.....95
10s to 12s..68	40s.....1.40-1.50
14s.....72	50s.....1.90
16s.....72	60s.....2.20
20s.....75	Upholstery
24s.....80	Yarns
26s.....87	8s, 3 & 4-ply 53

Duck Yarn.	
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	3, 4 & 5-ply skeins
8s.....66	16s.....74
10s.....68	20s.....83
12s.....70	

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 10s..65	24s.....90
10s to 12s..68	26s.....95
14s.....70	30s.....1.00
16s.....73	40s.....1.60
20s.....78	
22s.....82	

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s..65	20s.....75
10s.....66	22s.....78
12s.....68	24s.....85
14s.....68	26s.....88
16s.....70	30s.....1.00

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s.....65	20s.....74
10s.....66	22s.....76
12s.....67	24s.....83
14s.....68	26s.....85
16s.....69	30s.....88
18s.....71	30s extra..94

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s.....1.16	28s.....1.45
12s.....1.18	30s.....1.49
14s.....1.20	32s.....1.53
16s.....1.22	34s.....1.94
18s.....1.24	36s.....1.98
20s.....1.27	40s.....2.10
22s.....1.29	50s.....3.15
24s.....1.34	60s.....3.35-3.40
26s.....1.38	

Loom-Picker Check.

(Continued from Page 8.)

also as a stop to limit the inward swinging movement of the free end of said check arm toward the movement of the picker stick E and also this guide bracket 15 prevents the sagging of the free end portion of the arm and guides it in its movement when active for checking of the picker stick.

It is thought that the construction, manner of mounting and the operation of the check device will be clearly understood and, therefore, a more extended explanation has been omitted. However, it is contemplated that changes, variations and modifications may be made in the invention as come properly within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed is:

A picker stick check of the character described, comprising a swinging arm, a detachable pivot bolt adapted to be carried in and depending from the lay of a loom, an eccentric rotatably supported on the bolt, engaged in the arm and having a lower circular flange forming a turntable for the arm, and means for tensioning said arm.

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

Greenville, S. C.

Textile and Electrical Distributors

Chapman Ball Bearings

Cotton Goods

New York.—Generally speaking trading was not very active during last week. Buying continued light about the markets and the conviction is growing that until general financial and business conditions become more settled there will not be any great extension of obligations or commitments. The volume of small filling in orders received in some houses makes a fair total at the end of a day and in some houses where gingham enter into the total of bookings the returns are considered satisfactory under all the circumstances.

Most of the large selling agencies handling cotton goods are standing aside and not participating in the very limited sales that are accompanying the decline in gray goods lines. The maintained high price of spot cotton is also stated to be having some effect with the unconcern of large houses, in stemming a decline that is not accompanied with any sales of moment. The converting trade is not getting business enough for future delivery yet to urge a buying movement in the gray cloth markets. And the jobbers are not doing sufficient new business to warrant them in moving about where sheetings and other staples are sold.

Mills have begun to curtail production quite generally now and this policy will be followed pretty freely until Labor Day unless there is a change in the demand in the meantime. Some cotton manufacturers say they cannot afford to pile up some goods and take some loss, no matter what happens in the next sixty days. The losses referred to are largely paper losses, for it is still true that the current prices on many cotton goods admit of a satisfactory margin for profit.

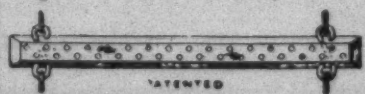
There were only a few scattering orders reported in the cloth markets. Even where brokers were closely on the scent for business for those who were willing to meet the lowest prices there was no business that was called large. Sales of 2,000 pieces were called exceptional and were very few in number. For 64x60s, 16 1-2 cents may be done for

October deliveries. On 68x72s 17 3-4 cents was accepted for September goods in small lots. On 4-yard 80 squares it was stated that goods are available at 25 cents on a firm bid. Sheetings and drills continue irregular and quiet, 3.95 drills from second hands having been sold out at prices running down to as low as 17 cents. Most of the goods brought from 17 1-2 cents to 18 cents. There was no business reported in fine cloths in plain weaves. Some small fancy orders were booked, chiefly in single set lots.

Quotations were as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28½-in., 64x64s	14½
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	14
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x64s..	13½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s	19½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s..	18½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s..	25
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s	21
B'n sheet'gs, South'n std.	26
Tickings, 8-ounce	55
Denims, 2.20	44
Stand. staple gingham ..	27½
Dress gingham	35 a37½
Standard prints	23
Kid finished cambries.....	20 a21

Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order To-day

ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS
Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES
SAVE Construction, Space, Light, Fuel, Producing More with Less.
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Engineering Services, Assistance, Bulletins
Atlanta Charlotte Baltimore Philadelphia

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

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COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

Sole Selling Agents

CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, INC.

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COTTON

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Greenville, Miss. Greenwood, Miss. Marianna, Ark. Jonesboro, Ark.

Cable Address "WARRIER"

FOR SIZING SLASHOL

1832

1920

Wm. C. Robinson
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
NEW ORLEANS

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Machinery For Sale.

For Sale—One number 6 Foster Winder, 100 spindles, suitable for eights or below to 16s yarn.

Two Whitin Twisters, 176 spindles (Whitin gravity), 3-in. gauge, 2-in. ring, for two-ply only.

Twenty-four lattice attachments for Nasmith Comber with conveyors and 10-in. coilers. Most of them never used. Others only very little. The Foster Winder is in good condition, for winding yarn mentioned. The twisters are almost as good as new.

Apply to Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Roving Frame for Sale.

One Whitin roving frame, 168 spindles 4x8, this is a new machine, installed two months ago and can be seen in operation. Delivery in two weeks. Valdese Mfg. Co., Valdese, N. C.

Are you covered on Roller Leathers (sheep skin) and Fibre Goods? Cans, cars and boxes will advance again and skins are almost off the market. Write us. The Wilson Co., Greenville, S. C.

Speeder For Sale.

2 Woonsocket 7x3½ speeders for sale. Fine shape, immediate delivery. Address Speeder, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Wanted.

Fifty dobby double arches for 40 inch Crompton and Knowles loom 54 inches between heads. Cherokee Weaving Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Spindles Wanted.

Wanted No. 2 Draper spindles complete, also 8 inch filling quills and warp bobbins for same spindles. Send sample and best price to Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

Loom Fixers.

Wanted: Draper fixers for a room of good running work. We pay \$33 per week with \$3 premium for production. House rent, water and lights free. Address Draper Fixers, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Superintendent for underwear mill manufacturing men's cotton ribbed union suits and shirts and drawers; production approximately 1,500 dozen weekly. We prefer a young man with previous experience in a Southern mill. Address M. B. F., care of Southern Textile Bulletin.

I have sold my interest in the Atlanta Textile Machinery Co., but will continue in the machinery business in office 824-25 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. L. Upchurch.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

- 1—40" Double Beater Atherton Breaker Picker with Automatic Feed.
- 1—40" Double Beater Finisher Picker with Kirshner Beater. Immediate delivery from Ware house. Fine condition.
- 12—192 Spindle Whitin Spinning Frames 1½ ring by 2½ gauge Whitin gravity spindle.
- 12—208 Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames, des. as above, tape driven instead of band driven. For later delivery.
- 12—No. 50 Universal Cone Winders. 50 deliveries, Whitin Drawing. Metallic rolls, 12" coils. 24 deliveries, Lowell Drawing, des. above.
- 2—100 H. P. Boilers, 110 lbs. pressure allowed by underwriters.
- 1—48 Spindle Providence 11x5½ Slubber
- 1—64 Spindle Howard & B. 11x5½ Slubber
- 4—4x5 inch Eastman & Burhman 100 spindle spoolers, can take 4x6 inch spools
- 2—Fales & Jenks 176 spindle twisters, 2½ inch ring, 3½ inch space
- 1—240 spindle Fales & Jenks, 1½ inch ring, 2½ inch space
- 1—Draper, 136 spindle, 2½ inchx3½ inch
- 1—3 roll 40 inch Butterworth Calender—2 steel rolls, 1 composition roll
- 1—Set Butterworth Dry Cans
- 1—21 can Butterworth Starch Mangle
- 13—Frames, 6 deliveries each, Saco-Pettie Drawing, metallic rolls, 10 inch coils
- 40—Deliveries Whitin Drawing, metallic rolls, 12 inch coils
- 50—Deliveries Saco-Pettie, metallic rolls, 12 inch coils
- 24—Deliveries Lowell, metallic rolls, 12 inch coils
- 2—Thread extractors
- 50,000 7x3½ Speeder Bobbins
- Several Thousand Witin Gravity Spindles
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We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in good mill in Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed as superintendent in far Southern mill and want to get back near home on account of health. Good reference. Address No. 2752.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2753.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or manager or superintendent of small mill. Long practical experience and graduate of Ga. Tech. of 1911. References from past employers. Address No. 2754.

WANT position of superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. 39 years of age. Experienced on 8s to 80s. Combed and carded yarns. Can furnish best reference. Now employed would like to correspond with parties needing a good man. Address No. 2756.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger room. Address No. 2759.

WANT position as overseer of spinning room. Have had experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2766.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill making tire duck or yarn. Long experience and reliable in every way. Address No. 2769.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Had technical education in textile manufacturing at N. C. A. & E., and 12 years practical experience on colored work. Age 33. Reference from past employers. Address No. 2774.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience on white and colored goods from 1s to 40s. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. 36 years of age and married. Address No. 2770.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in small mill. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2771.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Held present position as superintendent for 6 years, giving satisfaction. Wish to change to larger mill. Address No. 2772.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Now employed but want larger place. Would like to take stock in mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2773.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer in large mill. Address No. 2775.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a young married man in some small city. Don't care what size room may be. I am now general overseer of spinning in a 17,000 spindle mill in large city, but want to get in small city. Very best of references. Address No. 2777.

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WANT position as overseer of large weave room in Carolinas. Have had 8 years experience. Now employed and giving perfect satisfaction, but would change for larger job. Address No. 2778.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have had 26 years experience in weave room, four years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2779.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Several years experience and good references. Address No. 2780.

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WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Best of references. Have had several years experience. 38 years old. Address No. 2787.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill in Carolinas. Have been overseer of carding for fifteen years and at present superintendent. Want to get back to Carolinas is reason for change. Address No. 2788.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2789.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room. Eight years experience on white and colored, coarse and fine yarn. A good manager of help. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2795.

WANT position in mill where twelve years experience in erecting and overhauling would be appreciated. Have had five years experience erecting spinning and card room machinery. Am seeking a position where I would have a chance to learn to operate a mill.

Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Will consider anything where my past experience would be of value. Am now employed. Address No. 2794.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or master mechanic. Have had eight years experience as overseer and five years doing machine shop and electrical work. Would accept position as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2791.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand or a speeder section. Now employed and giving satisfaction but looking for a bigger job. Not afraid of work. Address No. 2793.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. 33 years experience in mill; 18 as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, twisting, warping, etc. 5½ years on present job as overseer of carding. 45 years of age, have family, and can furnish good reference. Would consider job as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2796.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 2797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 2790.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Have been with present company over eight years as superintendent. 41 years of age. Can give reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2798.

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WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Now employed as overseer in large mill on colored work but prefer white. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 2802.

WANT position overseer of weaving in large mill on colored or plain work, or time keeper for large mill corporation. I. C. S. graduate in weaving. 16 years experience in mill, 10 years in weave room. Address No. 2803.

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WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Would not consider less than \$50.00 per week. References. Address No. 2806.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years experience, age 31, married, good reference. Address No. 2807.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Good reference. Address No. 2808.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 33 years old, married, 12 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 2810.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager of large mill, nothing less than 20,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent of large mill and giving satisfaction but would like to change location. Address No. 2814.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with several years experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but would like larger job. Address No. 2763.

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WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill with from 12 to 20 thousand spindles. Thoroughly competent to handle any size job. Can furnish references. Address No. 2819.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change for good reason. Have had 11 years experience as superintendent. Age 43, married. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2817.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Now employed but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2815.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room; long experience on white and colored work; will have the help if anyone has them. Now employed and giving satisfaction; as good references as anyone; 39 years of age. Address No. 2825.

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WANT position as overseer of carding. Eight years experience on carded and combed fine and coarse numbers. Can furnish best of reference as to ability to get results. 38 years of age. Address No. 2823.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2822.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and have been for 10 years. Age 33, married. Good reference. Address No. 2828.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good reference. 42 years old with family. Address No. 2836.

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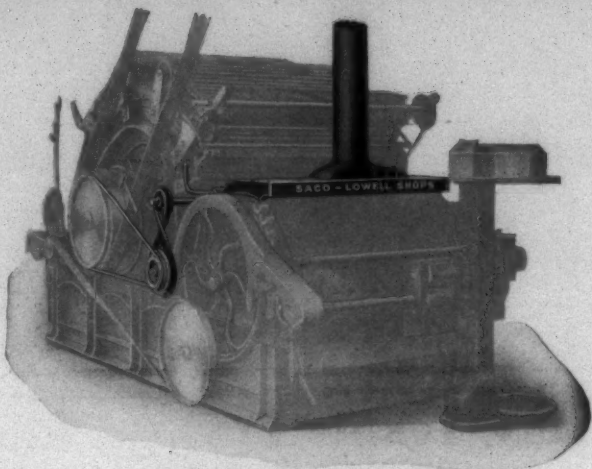
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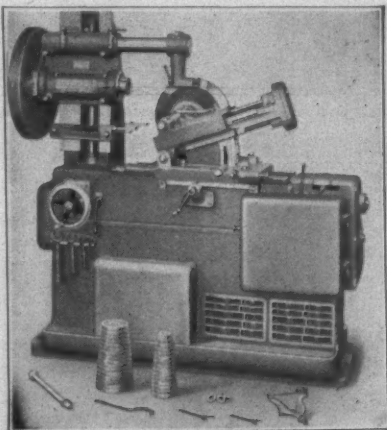
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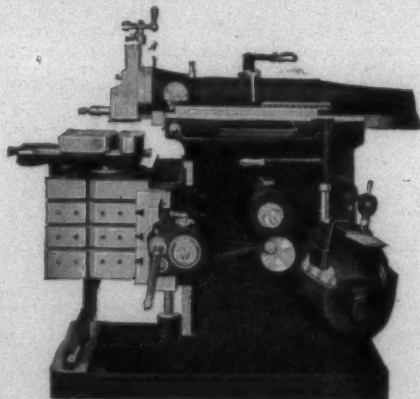
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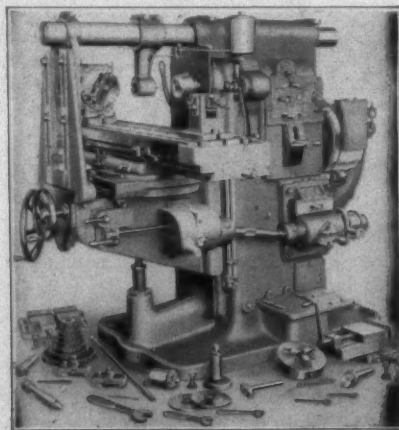
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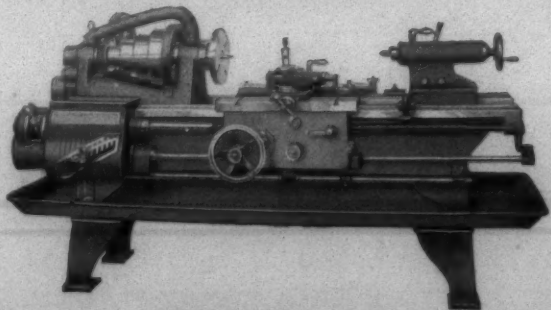
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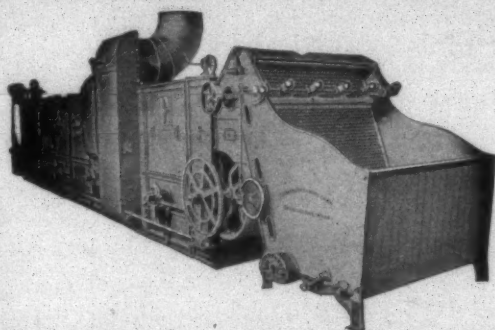
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